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NEW ENGLAND HOUSE MEMBERS GET GOOD COMMITTEE PLACES

Assignments of Republicans in Lower Branch of Congress Announced by the Minority Leader.

INSURGENTS IN LINE

They Are Given Their Full Share of Recognition in an Effort to Unite Party Fac-tions.

WASHINGTON—Republican members of the House from Massachusetts and other New England states retain their important committee places under the assignment of James R. Mann, the minority leader, which were announced today. The assignments of the Massachusetts Republicans are as follows:

Mr. Lawrence, leading Republican, place on river and harbors.

Mr. Gillett, appropriations and reform in the civil service.

Mr. Wilder, railways and canals and patents.

Mr. Ames, military affairs.

Mr. Gardner, immigration and library.

Mr. Roberts, naval affairs.

Mr. McCall, ways and means.

Mr. Weeks, post office and post roads.

Mr. Greene, merchant marine and fisheries and irrigation of arid lands.

Mr. Harris, elections No. 3 and re-visions of the laws.

Republican members from the other New England states were assigned as follows:

Mr. Hinds, merchant marine and fisheries, and expenditures in the war de-partment.

Mr. Guernsey, banking and currency, and territories.

Mr. Sulloway, New Hampshire, in valid pensions and District of Columbia.

Mr. Currier, New Hampshire, patents and accounts.

Mr. Foster, Vermont, foreign affairs.

Mr. Plumley, Vermont, agricultural and war claims.

Mr. Utter, Rhode Island, coinage, weights and measures and pensions.

Mr. Tilson, Connecticut, military affairs and expenditures in the state de-partment.

Mr. Henry, Connecticut, patents, mer-chant marine and fisheries and expendi-ture on public buildings.

Mr. Higgins, Connecticut, judiciary and expenditures in agricultural depart-ment.

Mr. Hill, Connecticut, ways and means.

It was apparent when the assignments were announced that there was an effort to reconcile the insurgents. In the last Congress they were denied places on the principal committees but today they were allowed their full share of places.

Democrats and Republicans alike were surprised when Mr. Mann announced two of the four Republican members of the all-powerful rules committee to be Rep-rentatives Madison of Kansas, who wrote the minority report in the Bal-linger-Pinchot case, and Mr. Lenroot of Wisconsin, the radical follower of Senator La Follette. The regulars on rules were John Dalzell of Pennsylvania and Mr. Wilson of Illinois.

The only important committee on which the insurgents failed to get representation was ways and means, which will deal with the tariff. The Republi-cans on that committee will be Payne, New York; Dalzell, Pennsylvania; McCall, Massachusetts; Hill, Connecticut; Needham, California; Fordney, Michigan; Longworth, Ohio. All were on the committee in the last Congress.

Mr. Haughen, an Iowa progressive, will be ranking minority member of the agriculture, and Cooper (Wisconsin) and Kendall (Iowa) get choice places on foreign affairs. Norris of Nebraska is on postoffices, and Murdock of Kansas remains on postoffices, and Wolstead, Minnesota and Pickett, Iowa, go on public lands.

Mr. Kent, the new California progressive, was given civil service and indus-

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PLANS EXPECTED FROM MR. MELLEN OF TRACK CHANGE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Recent correspondence between Mayor Lathrop and Charles S. Mellen, president of the New Haven road, read by Mayor Lathrop on Monday evening to the board of alder-men, seems to indicate that Mr. Mellen will soon submit for the consideration of the city some plan which embodies his ideas of what the railroad changes in connection with the proposed river-front improvement should be.

The mayor recommended that Mr. Mellen work out his solution of the changes on the following basis: (1) New Haven tracks across the river, station in present location, Albany tracks raised to provide for extension of Water and Dwight streets; (2) New Haven tracks on east side depressed, station in present location, and Water and Dwight streets extensions provided for; (3) New Haven tracks depressed on east side, station west of Main street, and Water and Dwight streets provided for. The mayor asked Mr. Mellen also to indicate his plan for disposition of the Highland and Tariffville branches, and to submit his formulation of the best method to attain the desired results in solving the situation.

DECISION IN DANBURY HAT CASE SETTLES NOTHING, IT IS SAID

DANBURY, Conn.—D. E. Loewe of the firm of D. E. Loewe & Co., whose judgment for \$232,240 damage in the famous Danbury, Conn., hatters' case was reversed and a new trial ordered in the United States circuit court of ap-peals, said today that he did not believe that the reversal would avail the union hatters anything.

He based this belief on that portion of Judge LaCombe's decision which held it a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law "if individuals combined to induce a manufacturer engaged in interstate commerce to conduct his business as they wished it should be."

Hugh C. Shalvey, a union hatter, said: "Naturally we are pleased that the higher court upheld our petition of error and we believe that eventually we will win. But our greatest fight must be on the extension of the Sherman anti-trust law to include labor unions.

Congress should specifically except labor unions in new legislation amending the Sherman law."

The assignment of error which Judge LaCombe in the United States circuit court of appeals upheld on Monday was the action of the trial judge in taking the case from the jury and "himself deciding every question, except the amount of damages."

NEW YORK—Walter Merritt, junior counsel for D. E. Loewe & Co., said today that he was studying the opinion and was not prepared to say just what would be done, but he believed that the case would be retried. He pointed out that the higher court did not set the verdict aside because of error in trying the case, but because the trial judge had failed to permit the jury to pass upon every phase of it.

Mr. Merritt insisted that the boycott was clearly proved and that it constituted a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

BOSTON-1915 PLANS ARE DISCUSSED BY DIRECTOR MUNROE

Progress of the Boston-1915 movement was discussed by James P. Munroe, executive director, in his report at the annual dinner of the organization at the Parker House Monday night.

The bill entered in the Legislature for the establishment of a committee to plan for the comprehensive development of the city Mr. Munroe reported as un-

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No one can afford to ignore the value of clean journalism.

Those who advocate it find it profitable and helpful. Therefore they are glad to pass their papers along to neighbors and friends.

MAJOR AND COUNSEL TO ASK LEGISLATURE TO ACT ON HALL ANNEX

At Conference Today Request Will Be Framed Seeking Right for Higher Municipal Buildings.

ELEVEN-STORY PLAN

Council Unanimously Endorses Move for Additional Office Space—Appropriation Bill Is Passed.

A conference will be held at the city hall today between Mayor Fitzgerald and the corporation counsel, Thomas M. Babson, for framing of a request to be sent to the Legislature asking that municipal buildings in Boston be exempt from the building law restrictions, in order that Boston's proposed city hall annex may be made 11 stories high on the site of the old court house.

The city council unanimously voted an order Monday to erect this building, but because of the building code which limits the height of buildings, and the objections of the Boston finance commission, which are principally legal questions, there will be a new draft of plans and specifications and these will be open to public competition.

Monday afternoon's session of the city council was one of the busiest of the year. The annual appropriation bill was passed, the \$800,000 annex to city hall voted and the Boston Elevated Railway was refused a franchise to carry freight and express through the streets. Attacks on city departments were made by Mr. Smith and Mr. Curley, members of the council, the former criticizing the bath department for an alleged change in the specifications for the installation of apparatus in a bath house so that only one firm might bid. Mr. Curley rebuked the building department because of the alleged incompetency of some of the inspectors.

The original annex order which the finance commission was asked to pass upon provided that the plans be subject to the approval of the city council and the contract be subject to the approval of the finance commission.

The commission held that the city council could be ignored by the mayor, as the approval of such plans was beyond its scope of authority. The same condition applied to the finance commission in relation to the approval of the contract, as its duties were of an advisory character.

In regard to bridging over between the two buildings, Mr. Cobett, assistant corporation counsel, said that one way by which the difficulty might be overcome, pending a ruling of the supreme court on similar matters now before it, would be to have the street commissioners, with the approval of the mayor, discontinue that part of Court square at the rear of the hall as a thoroughfare. This being done, the city would be the abutter on all sides and would have control of the land; as under the school moves to its new site.

As for the site itself it is learned from an authoritative source that the Allston Golf Club grounds are receiving the most favorable consideration, but that some preliminary details remain to be adjusted.

The Tech in its special semi-centennial issue says:

"The preliminary plans for the arrangement of the new buildings have been drawn up by Professor Despradelle, one of the foremost architects in the country, and Professor Roth of the architectural design department at the institute. This plan shows the arrangement in a general way, and while it can not be regarded as final, still it serves to show the ideal that the corporation is trying to reach. The buildings have all been laid out according to specifications submitted by the heads of the different departments and are all drawn to a practical working basis. The buildings will be of the most modern type constructed of reinforced concrete and brick."

The council vote was 7 to 2 against the petition of the Boston elevated for the right to carry freight on its surface lines. The vote on rejection:

In favor of rejection—Attridge, Bal-lantyne, Buckley, Collins, Curley, Kenny and McDonald.

In favor of petition—Hale and Smith.

SHAW TAX INQUIRY GOES OVER.

Further action in the Shaw case is ex-pected on Monday, to which time the grand jury has adjourned.

(Continued on Page Eight, Column Four.)

FOUR-ACRE PARK FOR BELMONT IS UNDERWOOD GIFT

Surveyors today are at work measuring a plot of four acres in Belmont which Harry O. Underwood, a Belmont resident, has given to the town for a public park.

Loring Underwood, a Boston landscape architect, and today that he is studying swimming pools and lagoons in this connection, as an outdoor swimming pool for the park and other improvements are to be made.

Loring Underwood is a brother of the donor of the lot, and is chairman of the park commission of the town of Belmont.

The land was purchased from the Boston Elevated Railway Company, which has owned it for a number of years.

Mr. Underwood gave the town a \$40,000 public library a few years ago.

TECHNICAL RESEARCH HELD KEY TO SUCCESS IN MODERN BUSINESS

Prof. H. W. Hayward Points Out Value of Institute Laboratories at Fiftieth Anniversary Exercises.

U. S. OFFICIAL TALKS

"The keystone of all successful, industrial enterprises of late years is standardization and efficiency," said Prof. H. W. Hayward, of Technology, in the introduction to his paper on the function

BROCKTON TO GET \$110,000 FROM MR. CARNEGIE

BROCKTON, Mass.—Mayor Howard received a letter today from James Bertram, secretary to Andrew Carnegie, increasing Mr. Carnegie's donation for a public library for Brockton from \$75,000 to \$110,000.

This increase was occasioned by the trustees of the city wished to have in the library, building a municipal art gallery, the nucleus for which has already been provided by the woman's club.

The building will be erected on the old high school lot, and work will begin this summer.

RED CROSS FUND GROWS.

Philip Stockton, treasurer of the Boston endowment fund committee of the American Red Cross, today acknowledges contributions to the fund which bring the total up to \$24,557.

BOSTON ELEVATED INQUIRY ADVOCATED BEFORE COMMITTEE

Thomas A. Nyland, the Petitioner, Says It Is Needed for Intelligent Consideration of Company's Request.

MR. EASTMAN URGES

Secretary of Public Franchise League Declares That People Have Right to Know How Much Line Is Making

The committee on street railways gave a hearing this morning on the petition of Thomas A. Nyland for the appointment by the Governor of a commission of three to investigate the Boston Elevated Railway Company with a view to finding if the company can afford to allow the commonwealth to share in its dividends without impairing its efficiency.

The petitioner asked the committee in opening if the Elevated is giving the people what they are paying for and if it is true that the nickels paid in by the public are sufficiently numerous to provide more adequate accommodations and transportation than are furnished at present? He also asked if the Elevated is obeying the law; if it has lived up to its promises and agreements? Has it paid over to the state that portion of its earnings it is bound by its charter to pay?

He said the investigation is not unprecedented and the Legislature has the right to know all of this corporation's business. The Elevated is a quasi public corporation doing business on the public streets, he said, and has no rights but those granted to it by the Legislature, and those rights can be withdrawn if sufficient reason can be shown.

This bill calls for an investigation by three impartial, unprejudiced and disinterested citizens, said Mr. Nyland, and it is absolutely necessary for an intelligent consideration of the company's requests and resources. Without an investigation the Legislature will be groping in the dark.

Joseph B. Eastman, secretary of the Public Franchise League, said the league is emphatically in favor of a thorough and public investigation of the Elevated's finances.

There is especial reason for making the investigation at this time, he said. The Elevated has been in existence for 14 years, and during that time no examination has been made, though the company is supposed by its charter to be in partnership with the state. It now asks the sole and exclusive right to use the subways and tunnels of Boston for a term of years. This will give it a firm grip on the transportation future in Boston. Any good business man would call for an accounting.

The purpose of the bill is to find out before taking action on the real bills whether the provisions of the bar and bottle act may be interpreted to mean that a thin partition wall is all that is required to separate two establishments.

The act provides that a liquor dealer cannot hold a first and a fourth class license for the sale of liquor in the same establishment. He is allowed to hold a first class license for the sale of liquor in one establishment and a fourth class license for the sale of liquor in an adjoining establishment.

The question has arisen whether, under these provisions, a dealer could place a thin partition through the center of his store, provide a separate entrance and claim that each was a separate establishment. The purpose of the order is to find out definitely from the attorney-general whether this can be done.

Arthur A. Ballantyne, attorney for the Elevated, said that the company would have no objection to an investigation of its accounts by recognized experts.

The hearing was closed.

Biennial Election Contest

According to experienced legislators at the State House, indications today point to one of the biggest contests of the year, on the resolve providing for biennial election of state officers and members of the Legislature.

The chief opposition to the measure, it is said, will come from leaders of organized labor. These men are understood to regard such legislation as a step backward in the advance which has been made during many years in democratic government. The trend of political legislation during the past 15 years has been to bring the legislator under the control of his constituents.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Five.)

CITES BANKING FIRMS AS UNDERTAXED AT ASSESSORS' HEARING

Aaron Prussian, a Roxbury accountant, was among those who testified today at the hearing on protests against the valuations by the assessors, alleging that the property of banking houses was in several cases undervalued.

Mr. Prussian said that one concern which he named, which on April 1, 1910, was taxed on \$1,000,000, held at the time in United States Steel 1386 shares of preferred stock and 35,716 shares of common stock.

Other banking houses were named by

(Continued on Page Two, Column Six.)

FINANCE BOARD SEEKING MOMAND

Searching parties are today watching the various hotels and other places where R. Momand, said to be the representative of the Pressure Lighting Company of New York, who made charges of bribery and illegal action in connection with the proposed lighting contract with the Rising Sun Lighting Company, might be expected to reappear. Officers of the finance commission are all over the city.

The finance commission is determined to sift the charges against the street lighting contract proposals to the bottom. For that purpose it requested R. Momand to appear before it, but he could not be found.

ELEVEN RESCUED AS STEAMER SINKS NEAR SYDNEY, B.C.

VICTORIA, B. C.—The Iroquois, a little wooden steamer plying between Sydney, Vancouver island, and the islands of the gulf of Georgia, capsized soon after leaving Sydney Monday and it is believed that 20 persons perished.

Four passengers and seven members of the crew were rescued. The passengers who were saved drifted ashore upon life buoys.

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**TECHNICAL RESEARCH
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(Continued from Page One.)

theses of the students problems of considerable magnitude may be worked out under competent supervision and at very little expense to the outside interest. In this kind of work the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been particularly strong, and a great many important problems have been solved in its laboratories, whereby every line of industry has been benefited.

Among today's speakers at the congress was Frederick H. Newell, '85, director of the United States reclamation service, who spoke with reference to the work of conservation which not only reclaims, but establishes arable country where before it was only a desert, work literally a step or two beyond conservation.

This is one of a number of items, said Director Newell, "upon whose correct solution rests not merely the material prosperity of the nation, but, more than this, the perpetuation of free government and of high standards of personal liberty."

The story of the mining school was taken up by Prof. Robert H. Richards. He showed how the earlier schools of necessity located near mines or smelters so that the students might have practical training and experience. But the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was located at a point distant from the objects which it sought to study and it was therefore obliged to find some substitute or way of covering the practical side of the training. It was the first to devise and make use of the modern laboratory of mining engineering and metallurgy.

Willis R. Whitney '90, director of the research laboratories of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y., said that few people realize the rapidity with which technical advances are being made, or the demand for special technical men.

In speaking of American technical schools, Mr. Whitney said that America has no longer to go to Germany for advanced teaching; if anything, technical teaching was fully as advanced in this country as in Germany, and with the increase of men thus educated would come an increased number of research laboratories of the highest class.

More than 70 papers, in six departments, each under its own chairman, in Walker, Engineering, Lowell and Pierce buildings are being read at meetings open to the public today.

It has been aimed to have the papers not narrowly technical, but broad surveys of present conditions, needs and tendencies, in industrial and business life, which are the daily concern of thousands of business men. The times of delivery have been so arranged in sections that a person interested in two or three of the main divisions of the program will be enabled to hear the reading of many of the papers in each division.

Prof. Charles F. Park of Taunton, Mass., member of the institute faculty, is master of ceremonies.

Prof. W. T. Sedgwick of Boston, member of the faculty, presided at the section on "Public Health and Sanitation," room 11, engineering building. Col. Charles Hayden '90 of Boston will read a paper under the general topic "Administration and Management" in the engineering building this afternoon.

The papers on the program are as follows:

SECTION A.

Scientific Investigation and Control of Industrial Progress. Room 22, Walker building. Chairman Prof. W. H. Walker. "The Conservation of Our Metal Re-

sources," Albert E. Greene '07, electro metallurgical engraver, American Electro Smelting & Engraving Company, Chicago. "Some Causes of Failures in Metals" Henry Fay, professor of analytical chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

"Metallography and Its Industrial Importance," Albert Sauvage '89, professor of metallurgy, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

"Thirty Years' Work in Boiler Testing," George H. Barus '74, expert and consulting steam engineer, Boston.

"Coal Combustion Recorders," A. H. Gill, '84, professor of technical analysis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

"Reliability of Materials," Walter C. Fish, '87, manager, Lynn works, General Electric Company, Lynn, Mass.

"A Consideration of Certain Limitations of Scientific Efficiency," Henry G. Bradlee, '91, Stone & Webster, Boston.

"Scientific Industrial Operation," Tracy Lyon '85, assistant to first vice-president, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"The Trend of Commercial Development Viewed from the Financial Standpoint," Charles Hayden '90, banker, Boston Association, Boston.

"The Chemist in the Service of the Railroad," H. E. Smith, '87, chemist and engineer of tests, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, Collwood, O.

"The Control of Thermal Operations and the Bureau of Standards," George K. Burgess, '96, associate physicist, bureau of standards, Washington, D. C.

"The Debt of the Manufacturer to the Chemist," Hervey J. Skinner, '99, vice-president, Arthur D. Little, Inc., Boston.

"Prevention and Control of Fires Through Scientific Methods," Edward V. French, '89, vice-president and engineer, Arkwright Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Boston.

"Research as a Financial Asset," Willis R. Whitney '90, director research laboratory, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

"The Utilization of the Wastes of a Blast Furnace," Edward H. Hager '93, president Universal Portland Cement Company, Chicago.

"Development in Paint and Varnish Manufacture," E. C. Holton '88, general chemist, The Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, O.

"Reclamation of the Arid West," Frederick H. Newell '85, director United States reclamation service, Washington.

"Some Problems of High Masonry Dams," John R. Freeman '76, consulting engineer, Providence, R. I.

"Some New Chemical Products of Commercial Importance," Salmon W. Wilder '91, president Merrimac Chemical Company, Boston.

SECTION B

Technological Education in Its Relation to Industrial Development.

Room 23, Walker building. Chairman, Dr. Arthur A. Noyes.

"The Elevation of Applied Science to an Equal Rank with the So-Called Learned Professions," prepared by Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, '73, instructor in sanitary chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

"The Engineering School Graduate; His Strength and His Weakness," H. P. Talbot, '85, professor of inorganic and analytical chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

"Development of Mining Schools," Robert H. Richards, '68, professor of mining engineering and metallurgy, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

"Instruction in Finance, Accounting and Business Administration in Schools of Technology," Harvey S. Chase '83, certified public accountant, Boston.

"Technical Education and the Contracting Engineer," Summer B. Ely '92, vice-president, Chester B. Albee Iron Works Company, Allegheny, Pa.

"The General Educational Value of the Study of Applied Science," Alan A. Clafin '94, president, Avery Chemical Company, Boston.

"The Influence of the Institute Upon the Development of Modern Education," James P. Munroe '82, president, National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, Boston.

"The Training of Industrial Foremen," Charles F. Park '92, associate professor of mechanical engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; director of Lowell Institute School for industrial foremen, Boston.

"The Function of Technical School Laboratories," H. W. Hayward '96, assistant professor applied mechanics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

"Technical Education—Its Function in Training for the Textile Industry," Charles H. Eames '97, principal Lowell Textile school, Lowell, Mass.

"The Contribution of the Institute of Technology Toward Negro Scientific

SECTION C.

Administration and Management.

Room 11, Engineering building B.

Chairman, Dr. Davis R. Dewey.

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**NEW ENGLAND HOUSE
MEMBERS GET GOOD
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Thought." Robert R. Taylor '92, director of industrial training, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

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INQUIRY ADVOCATED
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Leading Events in the Athletic World

Princeton Baseball

HARVARD BALL TEAM OPENS SEASON WITH BOSTON AMERICANS

Game This Afternoon at Huntington Avenue Grounds — Coach Sexton to Use Many Players.

SEVERAL NEW MEN

THE LINEUP.
Boston Americans. Harvard.
Perry, c. r. Rogers
Mahone, r. Clifford
Nebinger, Engle, 2b. 3b.
Riggert, Engle, 2b. 2b.
Yerke, Engle, 3b. 1b.
Jenner, 3b. 1b.
Nunamaker, Carrigan, c.
McHale, Moser, Pape, Arcellanes, p.
Reeves, McHale, Moser, Pape, Arcellanes, p.
Umpires, Conroy and O'Reilly.

The Boston American league second team opens the local baseball season with Harvard on the Huntington avenue grounds today. The Harvard nine is out to better the score of 4 to 1 made by last year's team against the regulars.

Coach Sexton of Harvard has given out a strong lineup and intends to use as many men in the game as possible. It would not be surprising if at least two full teams were put on the field. The full strength of the Harvard team will not be shown, as Potter, the star second baseman, and McKay, the pitcher, will be out of the game. Aside from these two men the best possible combination will start the game.

Captain McLaughlin will play his first game at third base and judging from the way he has been handling himself in practice he will give a good account of himself in his new position.

The only other regulars to start today will be Kelly in left field and Rogers in right. The rest of the team will be made up of new men, who as yet have not had a thorough workout but have shown the best form up to date.

Manager Donovan, Speaker, Carrigan, Treasurer McBreen and President Taylor of the Bostons will leave for Washington tonight. The second team will play at Brockton Wednesday, April 12, and at Lynn Saturday, April 15.

GASTON MEDAL SPEAKERS CHOSEN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Announcement is made of the six seniors who will strive for the Gaston medal at Brown University for oratorical excellence on May 9.

The speakers were chosen on the merits of essays which they submitted to the registrar on April 8. They are: Chester Thomas Calder, Benjamin Harold Cate, Charles Peck Sisson, George Christian Stucker, Leroy Gardiner Pilling, all of Providence, and Morris Jacob Wessel of Port Norris, N. J.

The gold medal to be awarded comes from the income of a \$3000 fund established in 1894 as a memorial of William Gaston of the class of 1840.

URSULA SHOWS GREAT SPEED

MONTE CARLO—The motor boat races are now on here in full force. Two events were completed Monday over the 81-mile course. The Prix du Tif aux Pigeons \$1200, for cruisers under 21.32 feet long, four cylinders, was won by Gregoire IX in 7h. 14m.

The Prix Monte Carlo \$1600, for racing boats more than 49.2 feet long, was won by the Duke of Westminster's Ursula, the only starter, in 48m. 57s., a speed of about 38 miles an hour.

HARVARD LOSES RANNEY.

The Harvard track team received its first set-back of the season yesterday when D. P. Ranney, the star sprinter, who finished second in the 220-yard dash in the Yale meet last spring, giving Harvard the points necessary to win the meet, was forced to stop running. It is expected he will get back in time for the Yale meet.

EASTERN BEATS DARTMOUTH.

WASHINGTON—Eastern College defeated Dartmouth in a close game Monday, the score being 1 to 0. The feature of the game was the work of the Dartmouth battery and the fielding of Kalsky and Hill for Eastern. Today Dartmouth will meet Cornell at Atlantic City.

CHILDS TAKES HAMMER THROW.

NEW HAVEN—The medal for the hammer throw in the spring novice meet of Yale track athletes Monday went to Childs, '12, with a throw of 12ft.

TENNEY'S MEN PLAY YALE.

The Boston National regulars meet the Yale nine today and the seconds play the Lynn team of the New England league.

STILLMAN WINS SQUASH TENNIS TITLE FOR 1911

Harvard Club Champion Defeats J. W. Prentiss in Final Round of New National Tournament.

NEW YORK—Alfred Stillman, 2d., of the Harvard Club of this city won the first championship title of the new National Squash Tennis Association on the courts of the Harvard Club Monday by defeating J. W. Prentiss of the New York Tennis & Racquet Club in the final round 15-5, 17-15.

The men went into the final match with the same record for the preceding rounds, each having won three matches in straight games and one in two games out of three. Mr. Prentiss lost his only game to George Whitney, the scores being 15-4, 12-15 and 15-4. He defeated C. G. Osborne, 15-5 and 17-15, won from Dr. H. S. Satterlee, 15-5 and 15-11, and defeated M. L. Feary in his semi-final round, 15-3 and 15-4. Dr. Stillman's loss of a game was registered at the hands of C. M. Bull, Jr., in the third round of the tournament. The scores were 15-13, 12-15 and 15-9 in Stillman's favor. He defeated D. P. Starr, 15-10, 15-12; F. H. Davis, 15-3 and 15-8 and L. Dupont Irving in his semi-final round, 15-3 and 15-10.

A large gathering witnessed the playing of the championship round. Stillman began the service and the form which he displayed in the first half he continued throughout the game, giving him a victory in eight hands. Prentiss failed to show his usual form, and as Stillman was playing practically an unbeatable game of squash the end was not long in doubt. The summary:

FIRST GAME.
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Stillman 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Prentiss 1 0 0 4 0 0 0 7-15
SECOND GAME.
Stillman 2 1 2 3 0 0 0 0 1-17
Prentiss 0 1 0 0 2 2 0 0 4 1 0 2 0 0 1-15

NEW CONTRACTS AND RELEASES

NEW YORK—The following contracts and releases were announced by President T. J. Lynch Monday night, as approved by the National league.

CONTRACTS.
With Philadelphia—Eugene Sampson, Wm. J. B. Geyer, Robert H. Smith, B. Hearn, Edward Higgins, Miller J. Higgins, Grover L. Lendermill, Louis Lendermill, Dan D. McAllister, J. D. Miller, Leo M. See, Peter B. More, H. H. Moore, E. Hayes, Ray O'Donnell, Charles A. Pickett, George P. Shepelin, Wallace H. Smith, William M. Steele, Ivey B. Wingo, Edward A. Zwick.
RELEASES.
By Brooklyn Newark (E. L.)—J. P. Dickey, S. C. S. (up).
By Sioux City (W. L.)—F. R. Miller, By Chicago to St. Paul (A.)—Harry Steinfeld, By Cleveland to Wichita (W. L.)—Joseph Berger.
By Galveston (T. L.)—G. C. Hinrichsen, Newcastle (O. P. L.)—Arthur Haugher.
By Toledo (E. L.)—Richard Green, By Philadelphia to Birmingham (S. A.)—F. J. Wilhelm, Louis Schettler.
By Pittsburgh to Los Angeles (P. C. L.)—R. C. Conroy.
To Kansas City (A. A.)—John M. Corrigan, Patrick F. O'Connor.
To Indianapolis (A. A.)—J. A. Nichols, Rivington M. Bland.

CHICAGO GETS FOUR MEN.

CHICAGO—President Murphy of the Chicago National League Baseball Club purchased four outfielders Monday from the Louisville club of the American Association. Two of them, Keener and Kaiser, formerly were Chicago recruits and Wolfe and Smith are said to show promise. They will be kept until May 15, when Manager Chance will select one as a regular.

SCHLEI TO COACH NAVY.
ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The Naval Academy baseball squad will have the services of Catcher Schlei for a few days as coach. He arrived Monday and will probably be able to remain the rest of the week. He is giving particular attention to the pitchers and is also giving the midshipmen some points on batting.

DETROIT DEFEATS DAYTON.

DAYTON, O.—The Detroit Americans, Cobb, Crawford and Moriarty, won Monday's game with the local Central League club by a score of 7 to 2. At time Albert Cutler won the champion-

Leader of the Victorious Oxford Varsity Golf Team That Won From Cambridge



(Copyrighted, Sports and General Ill. Co., London.)
CAPT. J. F. MYLES.
Oxford University Golf team.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE GOLF MATCH NOTED FOR CLOSE FINISH

Former Not Sure of Victory Until the Last Player Had Made His Last Putt.

EACH HAS 16 WINS

(Special to the Monitor.)
LONDON—Rarely, if ever, can there have been such a close game as the Oxford-Cambridge intervarsity golf match on the Rye course this year. So near was it that the issue hung in the balance until the last putt of the day on the last green, when H. R. Wakefield had to halve the home hole to enable Oxford to win, although they were already assured of at least a tie. This he did by holding a putt of three yards, and so another surprise was added to the intervarsity contests of the year, Cambridge being on this occasion distinctly favored.

Perhaps the best play of the day was witnessed in the match between the rival captains, J. F. Myles, Oxford, and J. F. Ireland, Cambridge. The latter outdrove his opponent, who, however, was in good form on the greens. After a close match the Cantab was successful by the narrow margin of one up. The whole match was notable for the recovery of the dark lines from what seemed a very bad position, for at the end of the morning round they had only two games to their credit with five losses and one tie. The scores were:

OXFORD.	CAMBRIDGE.
J. F. Myles 0	J. F. Ireland (up) 1
J. F. Macdonell (6 and 5) 1	J. F. C. Medrington 0
C. (and 2) 0	C. (and 2) 0
F. W. Rouston 0	E. R. E. Walker (6 and 5) 1
S. Gordon 0	O. H. Gardner (H) 1
J. C. Craigie (5 and 3) 1	L. H. Allison 0
A. Boyd (up) 0	H. E. Prest 0
H. R. Wakefield (1 up) 1	C. Marzetti 0
	5

Each university has now won 16 times and there has been one tie.

RATIONAL GOLF BY JASON ROGERS.

Braid and Rowe were driving against each other in a recent match, says Horace Hutchinson in the London Telegraph, and an interesting point came out in the comparison. At Walton Heath, with its long, Braid, driving very low ball, got a tremendous run on them. He was away in front of Rowe time after time, when both hit their tee shots clean and well. At Ashdown Forest there was none of this overwhelming difference, and the reason was obvious; it is an up-hill-and-down-dale course, where the ball runs comparatively little.

Clark and Conway had a rather interesting match until about the fiftieth inning, when Clark drew away from his opponent and the latter began to fall off in his playing. Neither player was very strong in position play. The sum-

total of the tournament opened Monday night at Paul's Riverside Billiard Academy, with a match of 300 points between C. D. Conway and G. P. B. Clarke, both of New York. Clarke won, 300 to 238, in 56 innings.

The tournament opened Monday night at Paul's Riverside Billiard Academy, with a match of 300 points between C. D. Conway and G. P. B. Clarke, both of New York. Clarke won, 300 to 238, in 56 in-

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PAINTINGS BY BOSTON ARTISTS ON VIEW IN FINE ARTS MUSEUM

The special exhibition of paintings by Boston artists opened to the public at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts today will be open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. until May 1.

Among the paintings are "Lamplight and Daylight," a life-size figure of a girl in bright blue gown with drapery of gauze and spangles; "The Breakfast Tray," by Mrs. Elizabeth Paxton, a breakfast tray on a chair beside a much-tumbled bed. On the same wall hangs "A portrait of Miss F."

"Marian Novak" is a portrait of a boy by Elmer F. Comius. "The Silver Bowl," by Margaret Fuller, is a decorative treatment of the same model used in Mr. Paxton's pictures and in "Elizabeth" by Rosamond L. Smith.

There are many tarbolesque pictures of one or two persons seated at a polished table with some china, a flat grey wall with a framed picture hanging on it. "Barriers at Sea" is a picture of iron stained rocks and blue sea by William P. Burpee. "The Lady in Black" is by Adelaide Cole Chase.

Among the pieces of sculpture is the large group, "Passing of the Red Man," by Cyrus E. Dallin. A little bronze head, "Elizabeth," is by Helen L. Pratt.

The special exhibition of objects sent to the museum by Dr. George A. Reisner from the Harvard University and Museum of Fine Arts expedition are installed in the forecourt rooms of the east wing.

The "slate pair" is regarded at the Museum as the finest piece of sculpture that has come out of Egypt. The flint knives and slate paltettes and copper needles in case 34 were all found at Mesa-ed, near the Assouan dam, and the country will be overflowed as soon as the dam is finished. These are the earliest objects found, dating long before the first known King of Egypt.

The pottery in case 31 shows the two varieties of white figures on red and red figures on white.

MALAGA RISING CAUSED BY OCTROI TAX, IS REPORTED

MALAGA, Spain—Suitable measures are being taken by the government to restore order here, following an outbreak Monday in which two persons perished and five were wounded.

The trouble is said to have arisen over the seizure by the authorities of cattle, because the owner failed to pay the octroi dues.

The cattle owner protested to the mayor, who ordered his arrest. The populace, which is violently hostile to the octroi dues, gathered in protest in front of the city hall.

An attempt by a small force of the civil guard to disperse the crowd precipitated a sharp fight, in which firearms were freely used.

The government does not consider the incident serious, though the Republicans are watching the movement with keen interest.

Easter Floral Display

April 10th to 16th

Will exceed all former Exhibitions.

Thos. F. Galvin
(Incorporated)
ESTABLISHED 1847.

124 Tremont St. Boylston St. Cor. Fairfield
Tel. 1737 Oxford Tel. 2323 Back Bay

AMUSEMENTS

REAL ESTATE AND Ideal Homes Show

Horticultural Hall : Last Five Days

75 Exhibitors of intense interest to the home seekers. See Ideal Home, the greatest exhibit ever seen at any exposition other than a world's fair. Senners, Fine, 100 miles purchasing tickets. Fine, 100 miles purchasing tickets after 10 A. M. receive special souvenir. Children admitted free next Saturday when accompanied by an adult.

Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. **25c**

New England Kennel Club's 27th Dog Show

MECHANICS BUILDING, BOSTON

THIS WEEK APRIL 11th, 12th, 13th, 1911.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Aborn English Opera Company
THIS WEEK—"LUCIA."
WED. MAT. 25c 50c 75c.
NEXT WEEK—"THAIS."

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

FLORENCE A. GOODRICH
Composer of the Synthetic Series of piano pieces. Small Suite for Small Hands. Album of Piano Studies.
1910 TO 1912.

Paris, 4 Square Saint Ferdinand
Instruction in all music branches.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS

"THE LIGHT DIVINE"
and other church songs. 25c each, prepaid.
M. ROBERTS. Elmers bldg. Portland, Ore.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

SOMERVILLE.

The Hillside Club will hold the closing meeting of the season this evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Stockbridge, 345 Broadway.

Castle Puritan, Knights of King Arthur, is making active preparations for a minstrel show to be held in Odd Fellows hall, North Cambridge, May 3.

The degree staff of Ramona Rebekah lodge will initiate at the institution of Bethel Lodge, Brookline, tonight. Ramona Lodge will initiate five candidates Thursday evening.

EVERETT.

At the High School Parents Association at the high school hall tonight, Miss Caroline Cricket and 20 Medford high school girls will give exhibition dances and dances.

The public works department is graduating the Henderson street playground and baseball field and the Athletic Association of the high school is doing similar work at the enclosed athletic field on Chelsea street.

Major Herbert P. Wasgatt is to appoint a commission for a revision of the building ordinances.

CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge will be well represented at the convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution which is being held in Washington this week. A large delegation left this city for the capital Saturday.

The bell of the Austin Street Unitarian Church, which has been in disuse since the fire of two years ago, is now in storage. It will be placed in the new edifice as soon as the belfry is ready.

WALTHAM.

The public meeting of citizens this evening in the assembly hall of the high school for discussing grade crossing abolition plans is to commence at 8 o'clock. Mayor Walker is to preside and the city engineer will explain the details of each of the three plans proposed.

The Rev. Joseph P. MacCarthy, pastor of First Unitarian church, is to speak before members of Board of Trade Thursday evening.

WAVERLEY.

The Waverley Hall Company announces a further addition to the front of their property which will bring the building out to the present street lines.

Post Grand Warden Willis is organizing a local lodge of the New England Order of Protection.

DEDHAM.

The Rev. Samuel R. Maxwell of Greenfield spoke before the Women's Alliance at the Unitarian Church this afternoon.

The selectmen have appointed Herbert M. Stowers superintendent of streets and Dr. Edward Knobell inspector of animals and provisions.

FRANKLIN.

An all day "cleaning bee" with basket lunch will be held at the Congregational church Wednesday.

INSISTS CONGRESS ACT TO STOP DEALS IN COTTON FUTURES

WASHINGTON—Representative Burleson of Texas, the state which grows far more cotton than any other state in the Union, insists that Congress shall take some action to protect southern planters from the effects of cotton "corners" and other speculative methods which he holds to be morally if not legally wrong.

Mr. Burleson thinks there should be delay in enacting the necessary legislation and that the extra session should take the matter up. In a statement copyrighted by the United Press he says:

"Something must be done and at once to stop gambling in cotton futures and the duty devolved upon this Congress."

"A disposition has been manifested on the part of one of the exchanges to reform its rules and methods so as to minimize the effects of the evil of cotton gambling, but the great controlling exchange (the New York cotton exchange) has persistently refused to do anything indicating even desire on the part of the element in control to meet the recommendations of the bureau of corporations which has clearly pointed out what should be done to protect the producer of cotton from the great injury which results from illegitimate cotton speculations."

"I have introduced a bill which I believe will remedy the evil. Certainly it will prevent the unrestrained gambling in cotton on certain of the exchanges where that gambling is now obtrusively evident. My bill denies the use of the telegraph and telephone lines between states for the transmission of messages relating to contracts for future delivery, where there is no intention on the part of the seller to deliver the cotton or the buyer to receive it."

"The measure will not interfere with legitimate trading in cotton but will undoubtedly put a stop to those transactions which are proving so hurtful to the cotton trade and have been repeatedly declared by our courts of last resort not only illegal but against public policy."

"I think I understand the sentiment of members of Congress on this subject and I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion if the exchanges refuse to reform their methods they will be destroyed."

BROOKLINE.

The annual meeting of the Brightstone Club will be held May 15.

A colonial play written by Miss Maud Worcester will be given at Whittemore hall, April 19, by the members of the Old Blake House Chapter, D. A. R.

The Rev. H. G. Spaulding has accepted the invitation of the Harvard Memorial Society to deliver the address in Sanders theater on Memorial day. His subject will be "The Life and Career of Charles Sumner."

WAKEFIELD.

The Wakefield High School Alumni Association is arranging for its biennial dinner to take place Thursday evening, April 26.

The Greenwood Ladies Aid Society will have an entertainment and banquet in the chapel next Tuesday night.

Kiyo S. Inui, a Japanese lecturer, will give an address at the Baptist church Wednesday night on "The East vs. the West," under auspices of the boys' department of the Y. M. C. A.

LEOMINSTER.

Thomas E. Thompson, superintendent of schools, has had distributed among the pupils of the different schools about 9000 packages of flower and vegetable seeds to be planted by the children.

Leominster is to receive some of the money from the state automobile tax, which is to be expended in building a state road from this town to Bolton.

Temple Chapter, O. E. S., will hold its annual sale and supper in Masonic hall Wednesday afternoon and evening.

STONEHAM.

The Stoneham firemen will hold their annual concert and ball at the armory April 18.

The selectmen have appointed Norman F. Gould, Michael J. Hodge and John H. Nunn, weighers for the metropolitan pumping station.

The commission of public works announces that all water takers wishing to go under meter rates in June must file application for meters before May 1.

MELROSE.

The public works department is resurfacing Grove street from Berwick to Lebanon streets.

At a meeting of the park commission Monday night it was voted that the entire commission attend the meeting tonight to favor the proposed bond issue of \$20,000 for park construction.

The Melrose and Wakefield high school debating teams will meet at the local high school tonight.

MEDFORD.

At its meeting tonight Purity Rebekah Lodge will entertain the noble grantees and vice-grantees of 25 lodges of Greater Boston.

Walter F. Cushing, treasurer of the First Baptist church, announces today that \$900 has been raised as the result of a deficit in the church funds, which was called to the attention of the parishioners Sunday morning, and that it will pay all bills.

READING.

The Meadowbrook Golf Club will hold a dancing party in Masonic hall Tuesday evening, April 19.

The selectmen have reappointed William T. Leggett, chief of police and William H. Manning, John M. Cullinan and Robert L. Powers patrolmen.

Pupils of Reading High school have issued the Pioneer, the school paper.

MIDDLEBORO.

Chester E. Weston, forest fire warden, has appointed the following deputies: William E. Bryant, Walter L. Bryant, Harry E. Braley, Myron R. Sturgis, Josiah H. Thomas, Seneca T. Weston, Levi O. Atwood, John L. Benson, Harrison W. Atwood, D. Gardner Thomas, David S. Surrey, Charles W. Kingman, Thomas F. Conway, Josiah T. Carver, William H. Connor.

BRIDGEWATER.

At a meeting of the Normal Athletic Association Monday these men were given "Navy": Hayes, Lincoln, Swift, Hunt, Cushing, McEvoy and Manager Willis.

The Rebekah Lodges of this town, East Bridgewater, Middleboro and Wareham receive the grand lodge officers at Middleboro Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MALDEN.

The local police department will send delegates to a meeting of the police of Greater Boston at Chelsea April 27, when a police baseball league is to be formed.

Beaumarie, commander, Knights Templar, will attend services next Sunday morning in body at the First Baptist church.

NEWTON.

Channing Alliance of Channing church held its annual meeting and election of officers today.

Okakura Kakuzo of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts lectured before the Newtonville Woman's Guild this afternoon.

BRAINTREE.

Braintree Grange, P. of H., and the Weymouth Agricultural and Industrial Society held a joint meeting in Odd Fellows hall Monday evening.

A Good Friday service will be held in All Souls Unitarian church Friday evening.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

A recital will be held in the Locke school hall Wednesday evening for the benefit of the Locke School Association.

ARLINGTON.

The Arlington District Nursing Association has elected: President, Mrs. F. F. Low; first vice president, Mrs. Eben H. Thacher; second vice president, Miss Ethel Wellington; secretary, Mrs. Frank N. Bott; treasurer, Miss Ellen W. Hodgdon; auditor, Mrs. William K. Cook; directors for three years, Mrs. Rodney Hardy and Mrs. G. S. Cushman.

The W. C. T. U. will meet in the vestry of the First Baptist church this afternoon.

The St. Johns Episcopal (Parish) church has elected: Wardens, George W. Chickering and William D. Elwell; treasurer, George W. Barker; clerk, Walter B. Douglass; vestrymen, George O. Goldsmith, Frank H. Hubbard, Robert Lennox, William H. Marsden, Arthur E. Norton, Jackson W. Osborne, Charles A. Rideout, John F. Scully and A. Oswald Yeames.

LEXINGTON.

The Wakefield High School Alumni Association is arranging for its biennial dinner to take place Thursday evening, April 26.

The Greenwood Ladies Aid Society will have an entertainment and banquet in the chapel next Tuesday night.

YANKEE.

The Outlook Club will elect these officers this afternoon at the annual business meeting in the Old Belfry Club hall: President, Mrs. J. Odie Tilton; vice-president, Mrs. Edwin Read; secretary, Mrs. Frederie L. Fowle; treasurer, Mrs. Edwin B. Worthen; directors, Mrs. Ellen D. Spaulding and Miss Grace P. French (two years), Mrs. George H. Jackson (one year).

The annual meeting and election of officers will be held by Old Belfry Club in the clubhouse this evening.

A body of boy scouts from South Boston will take part in Patriots day parade here April 19.

RANDOLPH.

The Ladies Benevolent Society of the Church of the Church of the Unity will hold its monthly supper and entertainment Wednesday evening.

Norfolk Union Lodge, A. F. & A. M., holds a special communication in Masonic hall Wednesday evening. The second degree will be conferred on a number of candidates.

BRIDGEWATER.

The Harmonic trio will hold a musical in the Methodist church this evening for the benefit of the Ladies Aid Society.

The meeting of the East Bridgewater grange next Tuesday evening will be observed as neighbors night. The West Bridgewater grange, the Halifax grange and the Hanson grange are to be guests.</p

PROSPERITY SHOWN BY REPORT ON THE ILLINOIS RAILROADS

State Commission Says That the Capitalization of State Lines Increased \$418,975,748 in the Last Year.

MEN PAID \$96,000,000

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—In the annual report of the Illinois railroad and warehouse commission for the year ending June 30, 1910, which was made to Governor Deneen recently, it is shown that the total capitalization of the steam railroads in the state is \$6,192,709,669, which is an increase of \$418,975,748 over that of last year.

These figures are applicable to the whole systems of corporations owned or operated in whole or in part in the state.

The report of the warehouse commission for the state of Illinois further shows: Passengers carried, earning revenue, \$18,152,465; increase, \$4,477,452 for the year; average amount received from each passenger, 46.72 cents; passenger revenue per mile of road, \$3904; tons of freight carried, earning revenue, \$186,360,061; amount received for each ton of freight, 66.3 cents; freight revenue per mile, \$9732; net operating revenue per mile, \$4052.

The number of employees of the steam roads was 14,595, the compensation for which was \$96,090,926, making an average rate per day for each employee \$2.36.

The total amount of taxes paid by the steam roads for the year was \$6,771,424.21, an increase of \$665,121.90 over last year.

The report further shows the total of main track mileage to be 12,125, while the total number of miles of track of all kinds is shown to be 21,768.39.

The electric road mileage is shown to be 1375.72 main line and branches. A total of all kinds of trackage owned by the electric roads amounts to 1690.96. The total mileage of both steam and electric roads amounts to 23,450.35.

The report shows the total capitalization of the electric railroads in the state to be \$245,890,150, an increase of \$38,153,478, while the operating revenues were \$19,458,522, and the operating expenses \$11,641,311.

The dividends paid during the year were \$1,077,390. The total assets were given as \$249,317,346 and the total liabilities as \$244,266,302, the assets over the liabilities being \$5,051,044.

The total number of passengers carried were 242,413,661. The electric lines moved 1,414,955 tons of freight during the year. The number of employees are given as 8844, with aggregate salaries of \$5,931,485. The amount of taxes paid by the electric roads amounted to \$876,102.

The report shows that 151 separate and distinct corporations own and operate steam railroads in the state. The aggregate of main line mileage is 12,125.87 miles. Sixty-three different corporations own and operate interurban electric systems, aggregating a main line trackage of 1,375.72 miles. The total main line trackage of the 214 corporations in the state is 13,501.59 miles and an aggregate mileage, with sidings, of 23,450.35 miles.

RECALL INDIAN SALE TO UNITED STATES OF WILLAMETTE VALLEY

The United States bought the entire Willamette valley from the Indians 56 years ago for \$200,000, says the Portland (Ore.) Oregonian.

In point of area conveyed, this is the largest real estate deal ever negotiated in western Oregon, but in respect to money consideration the transaction was a relatively small one.

Within a few months a single lot 50 by 100 feet in size, has sold in the city of Portland for \$10,000 more than the government paid for the valley. In the downtown district there are several quarter blocks each of which would bring, without improvements, close to three times \$200,000, if it were possible to effect a sale.

As a matter of history, the government's title to Oregon was fixed by the treaty of 1846 with Great Britain, but there were Indian claims that had to be extinguished in order that the white settlers might dwell in peace and the original occupants of the land be suitably provided for.

The task of dealing with the natives fell to Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs. He concluded, in the month of January, 1855, what is known as "Treaty between the United States and the Indians of the Willamette Valley."

Forty-six chiefs and headmen of the various tribes signed the treaty, each by "his mark." The first batch of chiefs signed at Dayton, Jan. 5, 1855, and the last of them on Jan. 22. The United States Senate ratified the treaty on March 3 following, and President Pierce proclaimed it on April 10.

Of the total consideration to the Indians \$50,000 was to be expended for their benefit, part of it after the signing of the treaty and the balance after ratification by the United States Senate.

The remaining \$150,000 was to be expended by the use of the confederated

BALLOON LEAVES SAN ANTONIO IN RACE FOR WORLD'S RECORD

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—H. E. Honeywell and J. W. Tolland of St. Louis, Mo., left here at 6:35 Monday night in Honeywell's balloon in an effort to capture the world's record for long distance flights for balloons.

The start was successful. The balloon rose gracefully and floated off to the west, disappearing at once in a fog. The aeronauts expect soon to strike a north-easterly current of air. Lieutenant Honeywell hopes to land somewhere in Canada. He thinks the trip will be made in 48 hours.

The balloon is made of a mixture of silk and cotton and it carries an unusually small basket, only 3½ by 4½ feet and is exceptionally light.

BERLIN.—The German navy department is said to have ordered two Curtiss biplanes from the American aviator, following his recent feats in rising from and landing upon the surface of the water, and also from a warship. It is also said that Mr. Curtiss has been invited to give an exhibition with one of his machines in Kiel harbor.

Wilbur Wright has arrived in Berlin to confer with his German company and also with the army authorities. There are rumors that some differences have arisen between the Wrights and the German authorities.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Prussia.—The dirigible balloon Deutschland II., with Count Zeppelin and several passengers, arrived here Monday from Baden-Baden. A military aeroplane accompa-

nied the dirigible on the final 30 miles, and several times circled the larger craft.

WASHINGTON—Miss Leonora Justiz, daughter of the Cuban minister, Monday went aloft with Jamms, the aviator, in a Rex Smith biplane. They rose to about 150 feet and circled Potomac Park several times.

NEW YORK—With practically a unanimous vote the Aero Club of America decided at a general meeting in the Engineers building Monday night to have a clubhouse of its own. The committee was unanimously in favor of the Thompson residence, 297 Madison avenue, corner of Forty-first street.

The balloon is made of a mixture of silk and cotton and it carries an unusually small basket, only 3½ by 4½ feet and is exceptionally light.

WASHINGTON—First steps toward the establishment of a separate aeronautical department in the navy were taken by Secretary Meyer Monday when he assigned Capt. W. L. Chambers from the general board to special aeronautical duty under the bureau of navigation. There is at present \$25,000 available for experimentation in aeronautics appropriated by the last Congress, and preparation for the expenditure of this money have been made. The navy department will probably purchase one Wright and one Curtiss aeroplane.

DARMSTADT, Ger.—Prince Henry of Prussia was a passenger Monday with August Euler in a new aeroplane invented by the Grand Duke of Hesse. The machine is reported to be remarkably fast.

STEAMER FRANCES COMES WITH NEW TYPE OF LIFEBOAT

Coming from Manzanillo, Cuba, the little Norwegian steamer Frances, Captain Stabell, arrived today, bringing about 10,000 bags of sugar, which were discharged at the refinery wharf in South Boston. The Frances carries a new type of life boat, of Norwegian invention and patent, which is expected to attract considerable attention among mariners.

The boat is a little egg-shaped affair. A small rudder is attached to the stern of the craft, and there is a "folding" mast attached to the forward section.

Just abaft the "pilot house" is the "companion way" by which one gets into the boat. This is nothing more than a round hole which is covered by a large steel plate. This may be opened and closed from the inside, so that one can bathe down the "hatch" and be in a perfectly watertight compartment, and yet be able to operate the craft upon the sea.

In the bottom of the boat is a "ballast-tank" which is kept filled with drinkable water. There is also a receptacle for provisions inside.

POSTMASTERS HERE TO ATTEND MEETING AND ANNUAL DINNER

All plans for the annual spring meeting and dinner of the Postmasters Association of New England at the American house, tomorrow, are now made. There promises to be a large gathering. Many of the postmasters from far-away cities and towns are in Boston today. Many of them called on Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield and extended to him their best wishes.

Secretary Ezra O. Winsor has been successful in securing many speakers of national reputation for the banquet tomorrow night. They include: The Hon. James J. Bratt, third assistant postmaster-general; the Hon. Asher C. Hinds, member of Congress from the first Maine district; the Hon. Joseph C. Pelletier, district attorney of Suffolk County; Walter C. Emerson, Portland, Me.; William H. Gulliver, Portland, Me. The banquet will begin at 6:30 o'clock.

The business meeting opens in the morning at 10:30 o'clock. The afternoon session will begin at 2:30 o'clock.

NORWEGIAN LIFEBOAT AT UNIQUE AFFAIR

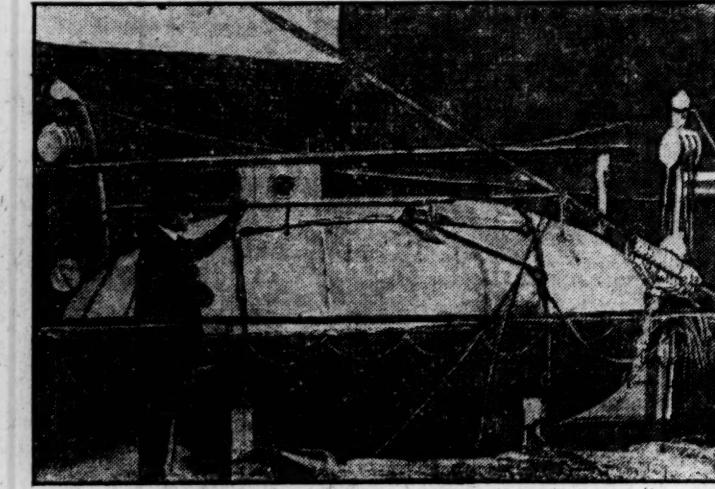


Figure of man shows comparative size of craft which is designed to be watertight and operated from inside.

CAR BARN AT REVERE BURNED

REVERE, Mass.—An auxiliary car barn of the Boston & Northern street railway, situated off Ocean avenue at Crescent Beach, eight open street cars and several snow plows were destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss was about \$30,000, caused, it is suspected, by an incendiary.

The flames made a spectacular picture, illuminating the neighborhood and being visible for miles around. For a time it was feared the embers would set fire to a big dancing pavilion in front, but the firemen saved the threatened structures.

CAR RODEMEYER BOSTON PASTOR

PHILADELPHIA—Resolutions favoring international peace were adopted on Monday by the East German conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and President Taft's efforts to bring about an arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain were praised.

Bishop J. L. Nuelson of Cincinnati made these appointments for the east district: Henry H. Back, superintendent, Brooklyn; Boston, Carl Rodemeyer; Bridgeport, Conn., George Wiegand; Hartford, Conn., G. J. Woers; Lawrence, Mass., E. W. Peglow; New Haven, Conn., Paul Loescher.

VIENNA—It is reported here today that Turkey has warned Montenegro that the latter must stop her subjects aiding the Albanians in their revolt or risk a war with Turkey.

The Albanians have won a victory over Turkish troops near Scutari, and have burned the town of Koplak.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1911.

UNQUESTIONABLY—The Best Values
The Most Complete Assorted Stock—
And the Greatest Range of Colors in

Women's Easter Hosiery TO BE FOUND IN NEW ENGLAND

Pure Silk Hose At Almost 1-2 Price

Women's pure thread colored silk hose in 25 of the newest and most popular shades for street and evening wear. Made with spliced soles, heels and toes. This is one of the best and most reliable hose we have ever handled.

Regular value 2.50. Special at 1.50

Women's Imported Black Lisle Hose, spliced heels, toes and soles. Special at 2.50

Women's Imported Lisle Hose in black, white and 45 different shades. Special at 2.50

Women's Black Mercerized Lisle Hose, spliced cotton soles and garter welt top. 3 Pairs for 1.00

Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose, with cotton top and soles, in black and colors. 1.00

A New Special In Pure Silk Hose

Women's pure thread silk hose made extra long (31 inches), with flare garter welt top and lisle lined sole. The best wearing silk hose made. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Ask for No. D-12.

Special at 1.65

Women's French Silk Hose, self embroidered clocks, in black, white and colors. Special at 2.50

Women's English Black Cotton Hose, "I. & R. Morley's," very sheer and fine. 1.00

Women's Out Size Black Silk Hose, with garter welt top and lisle or silk sole. 2.00

Women's French Silk Hose, lace ankle in black, white and 20 different shades. 3.00

Our Complete Assortment of Spring Hosiery for Women includes:

Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose in a great variety of beautiful shades, from 75c to 125.00 a pair. Women's Silk Lisle Hose, from 25c to 3.50 a pair. Women's Cotton Hose, from 25c to 1.25 a pair.

In Our Newly Refitted Hosiery Section—Third Floor, Main Store

Jordan Marsh Company

LAY CORNER-STONES SOON FOR FOUR NEW ALABAMA SCHOOLS

Structures Are to Be ERECTED
for Institution in Elmore
County Founded by a For-
mer Slave.

TRAINING ARTISANS

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Corner-stones of four new buildings at the Kowaliga school in Elmore county, this state, will be laid next Sunday, and within a few weeks the buildings will be ready for occupancy, dedicated to the use of negro schools and with the aid of friends in the North he established many industries.

The manufacture of turpentine was begun by a new process which did not impair the lumber value of the trees tapped. Sawmills were built and the members of the community were encouraged to utilize their idle time in the mills.

William E. Benson, son of the founder of the community, is now its head. He has held steadily to his father's ideas of training skilled workmen rather than men of higher academic cast.

"I believe that similar enterprises, if properly financed, would meet with success all over the South, and that in the course of time they would have the effect of lessening the demand for aid from the North," he said. "It is unfortunate that we should have to seek assistance from northern friends with such regularity, but it must be remembered that state aid is extended to negro schools only in a limited measure."

The new structures, now being erected, are a girls' dormitory, a boys' dormitory, a manual training school and a domestic arts building. They are not yet equipped. It will take about \$25 to equip each dormitory room.

Kowaliga school differs from most other negro schools in that it is largely supported by the thrift and intelligence of the negroes themselves. Founded by John Benson 40 years ago on the plantation where he had formerly worked as a slave, it represents the ideas of a shrewd and far-seeing negro who believed that self-reliance and industry were better for the freedom of the South than any amount of outside help.

Kowaliga differs from other negro schools, too, in that it does not seek to train highly educated academic or industrial leaders of the black race. Its aim is to produce skilled artisans and successful farmers, to enable the negroes to make the most of the opportunities afforded in that immediate district.

In addition to a grammar school education the pupils are taught manual training, agriculture, poultry raising, dairying, laundering, domestic science, etc. Incidentally, everything possible is done to improve the character of the residents and to make them law-abiding and useful citizens. In the main and branch schools 12 teachers are now employed and the enrollment is usually about 300.

This negro community, which is doing well, is a work in the South, grew out of a careful study of the needs of his freedmen undertaken by John Benson.

He took over 160 acres of land and began the raising of cotton. His success attracted other negro families to Kowaliga and ultimately a community was established which now numbers about 1000 people and occupies a tract of land nine miles long and six miles wide.

John Benson saw that the cotton industry did not require all of the planter's time. From June or July, when the cotton crop was "laid by," until recently he came to try to prevail upon the Democrats of the Senate to choose a radical presidential nominee.

Thus far Mr. Bryan has said nothing to indicate that he is seriously considering asking for another nomination. He has gone over the country saying kind words for all of the Democratic presidential possibilities, excepting Governor Harmon, and indicating that any one of the men spoken of would be acceptable to him. He began with a mild approval of Gov. Hoke Smith of Georgia last autumn. He has since complimented Champ Clark, Governor Wilson, former Governor Folk and Governor Marshall.

Meanwhile his own political status was gradually improving, until recently he was a member of the Senate.

He has since been a member of the Senate.

He has since been a member of the Senate.

He has since been a member of the Senate.

The Senate on both sides of the chamber

is conservative, jealous of its dignity and prerogatives and quick to resent proposals from outsiders, especially when they take the form of dictations regarding purely Senate affairs. This fact of itself would have made Mr. Bryan's recent interference unwelcome to members but it was felt that Bryan was augmented because senators thought they saw in it signs of a desire on Mr. Bryan's part to assume again the role of party leader.

Mr. Bryan himself knows that he has no strong hold on his party as represented in the Senate, and in his recent speech in New Jersey said that the Democratic party was "weak at Washington only in the Senate." Democrats of the party, on the other hand,

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SATISFACTORY MORNING GOWN

Percale trimmed with bands of plain white linen.

THE morning gown that is made with a simple, plain skirt and breakfast jacket is one of the most satisfactory. It is neat and becoming, attractive, yet comfortable and allows free movement. This one shows one of the new seven gored skirts that is narrow without being exaggeratedly so. The jacket is a simple one, with a plait over each shoulder and a box-plait at the center back. It is made with three-quarter sleeves and finished with a slightly open neck and scalloped edges, and most women like just such a combination for practical morning wear; but the fronts can be left plain and there can be a rolled-over collar attached to the neck edge, while the sleeves are made long, if desired.

For immediate wear, light weight wool materials are in every way appropriate, but many women like washable fabrics at all seasons for morning use and the wise among the feminine folk are already thinking of the coming season, and percale, lawn, batiste and materials of the kind are well suited to the model.

In the illustration, one of the new percales is trimmed with bands of plain white linen. The skirt can be made either with a habit back or inverted plaits, and with the habit back is just two and one-half yards in width.

For a woman of medium size the jacket will require 4½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 3 yards 36 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide; for the skirt will be needed 7½ yards 27, 5½ yards 36 or 3½ yards 44 if there is no up and down, but if there is figure or nap 10 yards of material 27 or 5½ yards 44 inches wide will be needed.

A pattern of the jacket (6885), in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure, or of the skirt (6802), in sizes from 22 to 32 inches waist measure, can be had at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

FINISH OF WHITE

Many tailor jackets have a little finish of white inside the collar for the double purpose of breaking the hard line of the cloth and to act as a protection for the fine lace of the bodice.

Instead of stiff bands of pique and duck that have been used formerly to line the coat collar, the spring jackets show a narrow edge of swansdown or marabout, which later on will be replaced by a soft ruching of lace or net, says the Washington Herald.

Unless the lace can be of comparatively fine grade, net is always better, as coarse lace, even in the form of a narrow ruching, will cheapen the costliest garment.

TAILORED GOWN A SPECIALTY

M. Worth's embroideries, however, are very beautiful.

ACCORDING to the Paris correspondent of the New York Times, M. Worth still remains faithful to the traditions of his house in that his evening dresses are all that is graceful. His embroideries are if anything more beautiful than ever this year, and he is using a great deal of lace combined with mousseline de soie. He has a white satin gown that is draped toward the left side and fastened under a bunch of white roses, which is somewhat similar to creations of former years. But dra-

RAG RUGS

Rag rugs can be made things of beauty by stenciling them. Take a rug woven all over of white rags for instance; stenciled in some conventional designs in a queer blue or green, it becomes a fit covering for your bedroom floor, a really charming and unique bit of furnishing, says the Philadelphia North American.

Another pretty variety is the rag rug made of all sorts of bright colors, woven without respect to design, and then finished with a stenciled border of some solid harmonizing color.

Colors should be bought in the raw tint, and then diluted to the shade desired with white lead or common white paint. The latter is better, as the lime oil contained in it sets the color and makes the rug washable.

BARNESLEY JEANS

Very much on the order of a denim is this material, and about the same weight. It is an excellent covering for hammock and veranda cushions, and the lighter colorings are charming as bedroom draperies, says the Ladies' Home Journal. Bed or couch covers may be bordered with crotchet bands and finished with a ball fringe. There are six or more different patterns of the material—all conventional—including lattice and groups of dots, diamond and square, and block patterns that recall old-fashioned quilts. Some of these are self-toned, others in contrasting colors. All of the patterns come in both light and dark colorings, the former comprising blue, pink, green, lavender and yellow; the latter, tan, brown, blue and green. The price is 50 cents a yard 36 inches wide.



TRIED RECIPES

RHUBARB CUSTARD.

CUT slices of stale sponge cake, and place them in a deep glass dish in alternate layers of stewed rhubarb. Just before serving cover with a cold boiled custard made as follows: Beat the yolks of three eggs with three tablespoonsfuls of sugar; pour over them two cupfuls of boiling milk. Put the custard in a pitcher placed in a pan of boiling water. Cook over the fire till the mixture will coat the spoon, stirring constantly. Flavor with one teaspoonful of lemon extract. Make a meringue with the whites of the eggs and two tablespoonsfuls of sugar, and spread over the top. The rhubarb must be very cold before the custard is poured over it.

COMPOTE OF RHUBARB.

Wipe the rhubarb with a damp cloth, and cut it into lengths of four or five inches. Put into a saucepan five pounds of sugar with two pints of water; bring to boiling point and skim, and then boil the syrup till it is quite thick. Add the rhubarb and simmer gently and lay it on a glass dish, then boil the syrup for a few minutes longer. Let it cool, then add a few drops of red coloring and pour over the rhubarb.

RHUBARB FRITTERS.

Cut four stalks of rhubarb into inch lengths, sprinkle over with sugar and lemon juice. For the batter, beat up one egg well, sift in one cupful of flour and a pinch of salt, then add half a cupful of milk and one tablespoonful of olive oil. Beat till very smooth and glossy. Allow to stand in a cool place for one hour, then add one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Put in a few slices of rhubarb at a time. Drop into smoking hot fat and fry for a few minutes till a golden color. Drain on soft white paper. Serve very hot with sifted sugar over the top.

RHUBARB ICE CREAM.

Put one quart of rhubarb into a saucepan with one cupful of water, six heaping tablespoonsfuls of sugar, allow to boil till the rhubarb is tender, then rub through a sieve. Add a few drops of red coloring and one tablespoonful of ginger extract. Mix with two cupfuls of whipped cream or custard and freeze.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

SUET PUDDING.

One cup of finely chopped suet, one cup of sour milk, one teaspoon of cinnamon, one half teaspoon of clove, one cup of molasses, one half teaspoon soda, one half teaspoon of nutmeg, one half teaspoon of salt, two cups of entire wheat flour, one and a half cups of raisins seeded and cut in halves. Add molasses and sour milk to the suet, then add the soda, spices and salt sifted with one and one half cups of the flour. Turn the mixture into a buttered mold and steam for three and one half hours. Serve with vanilla or hard sauce.

NEW CURTAINS

Curtains of filmy Brussels point net combined with valenciennes lace insertion are being sold in pairs for \$6.50, says a writer on shops. The curtain is plain with a row or two of insertion, and finished with a five-inch ruffle which also has the insertion. Others at the same price have elmy lace substituted for the valenciennes.

Satin curtains in a deep cream color are stenciled with a border in a rose design of one of two colors—pink or yellow. They are \$2.75 a pair.

Side curtains to be hung over white ones are sold for \$7.75 a pair. They are made of a mercerized cotton rep with a small close stripe. The border is of net with a conventional design applied in a plain rep to match the body of the curtain, and outlined with a fine cord. The colors are blue, yellow and pink.

All of the curtains above mentioned are three yards long and about 40 inches wide.

WALL PAPER CAME FROM CHINA

Dutch probably introduced it into Europe.

IT is said that the European notion of wall papers was imported from China. Here its ornamental use for screens, partitions and the like was known as early as the fourth century. Authorities on this subject claim that it was Holland, during her naval supremacy of the sixteenth century, which first began to adopt and hand around the wall paper idea.

The early Chinese wall papers were printed from blocks, hand painted or stamped with all the infinite labor and exquisite art bestowed on our historic tapestries. They were made to order—produced in sheets of varying dimensions according to the uses to which they were put. The modern rolls of wall paper with a continuous duplicate design were unknown. It was not until the invention of the modern printing and stamping machines with cylindrical rollers that a continuous conventional pattern was favored.

As neither China nor Japan was a communicative country during the beginning of the commercial history of Europe, these wall paper importations were few and far between and considerably at a premium. Yet they soon hit the European fancy as a good substitute for the arras and tapestries of the time. Up to the end of the seventeenth century the imported product was prohibitive in price, however, and

it was not until the middle of the eighteenth century that they were really a familiar thing on the market.

Shakespeare speaks of a paper mill in the latter part of "Henry V," but nowhere do we find a reference to wall paper of any sort. A writer on old time wall papers has named some interesting reasons why it was so long before they took the place of tapestry and were considered an important ornament of elegant interiors.

First, the manufacture of paper was quite tedious and expensive in those days; and second, when the methods for printing and stamping wall paper from blocks was introduced from China, each nation was jealous of its neighbor in the wall paper trade and tried to keep its own process a secret. Holland, which imported the art, demanded solemn oaths of secrecy from its workmen, and threatened imprisonment to those who divulged the art to neighboring nationalities. They prohibited the exportation of molds and models.

Toward the end of the seventeenth century the English were the largest importers of the hand-decorated Chinese wall papers, but only for a short time. As the demand increased they began to perfect a process of paper stamping and paper decoration to imitate tapestries, and with improved machinery soon cheapened their product and popularized it all over Europe.

FASHION BITS

The fashions of net and finest mousseline trim satin or cashmere gowns.

Buttons of black silk or satin are effective little ways of trimming a dress of linen.

Quite new are pins and brooches in which grosgrain ribbon is utilized to bring out settings of brilliants.

Cotton voile and marquisette in colors and with stripes lead in new fabrics offered for spring wear.

For those who persist in their liking for white lace veils there are new ones heavily woven in bird designs.

A walking hat of navy blue, upturned at the sides, has across the top a large, sharply pointed wing of old gold velvet.

Huge collars of satin or chiffon velvet are now cut in circular form. They decorate dresses and jackets and are extremely chic.

The small Cappuchin hood on coats has almost disappeared, and instead there is seen a deep pointed, shawl-like hood, much larger.—Denver Times.

HOME HELPS

To mend a glove, turn it wrong side out and sew the rent over and over with cotton thread. Silk thread will tear out.

To blanch almonds, pour boiling water over them and leave them till the water is cold, when the skins will be quite loose.

To clean paint, use powdered whiting on a damp cloth and rub evenly with the grain of the wood. This will not spoil the paint.

Save the narrow paper that bolts of ribbon come on. When stitching on thin materials, use these papers to place under the goods to avoid puckering. They are much easier to use than strips of newspaper torn up.

When making a meat loaf, place three hard-boiled eggs in the middle, end to end. When the meat is cut a slice of egg is in the center of each piece. It makes a very attractive luncheon dish.—St. John Telegraph.

LOVELY NEW MARQUISSETTES

All-over patterns make very pretty frocks.

THE new marquisettes have quite supplanted chifons in popularity, although this season has brought forth some beautiful bordered effects in the latter. Cotton marquisette has appeared with printed borders and all-over designs; in white, with colored borders, they are particularly lovely. All-over patterns, printed in diamonds or groupings of dots in colors, make delightful little frocks.

They are not so expensive as they seem at first sight, because being double width, they cut to good advantage. Black and white striped cotton marquisettes will be widely used for morning frocks. Combined with a color, say bright red or King's blue, they are very attractive.

In silk or silk and wool marquisettes the variety is even greater, and leaves one quite undecided among so much

loveliness. As might be expected, the black and white effects are numerous, and in the all-silk weaves one may have a choice of stripes, dots, or fine checks, one of the best of the latter having a crepe finish. It also comes in white and different colors, and is decidedly good looking.

It is not difficult to see why the great dressmaking houses of Paris have adopted marquisettes for so many of their elaborate costumes. They will take, for example, one of the new gray green weaves with a floral border in which there is brown, and place it over a tan-colored foundation. "How charming!" you exclaim; "but who would have thought of such a thing?"

Then one must consider the new changeable marquisettes. They are showing the loveliest shades imaginable, and in wonderful new combinations. Without any question, however, the most effective marquisettes the shops have to offer are those in which the black or white grounds are relieved with fine black stripes studded with white porcelain beads or black jet beads. They are quite expensive, being in the neighborhood of ten dollars a yard.

The new voiles are so beautiful this season that they are once more high in popular favor. In all wool they come in neat shepherd's checks, and in a silk weave in the fashionable black and white stripes. More effective than these, however, is a silk voile with narrow stripes of peacock blue and black.

Some of the new voiles have exquisite floral borders, such as wild flowers, rose patterns, or graceful garlands. Some which have Bulgarian borders. It certainly does not sound attractive to say these borders have green, blue, pink, and purple frankly combined but the colors are used in such small quantities and so nicely blended that the effect is artistic. Another new and more exclusive voile is woven of two colors of silk, and has a wide Parisian ribbon banding.

The most wonderful thing about it is the colors in which it comes. One is something between a peach and apricot tint; another a peculiar yellow, and the third a gray green like nothing so much as a Swiss glacier.

Voile ninon is something between a voile and a chiffon. It is extremely graceful, and, in the new flowered bordered designs which are shown against a background of graduated satin stripes, it is altogether charming.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

34th Street

New York

On Wednesday, April the 12th

FEATHER NECKWEAR. In Both Stores.

Marabout Stoles, black or natural.

5 strands, 78 inches long.....3.75

value 5.75

6 strands, 78 inches long.....4.25

value 6.75

7 strands, 93 inches long.....6.00

value 9.50

A large assortment of Novelties for Spring and Summer wear.

PARASOLS. In Both Stores.

Taffeta Silk Coaching Parasols in Black and Colors.

values 3.00 and 4.50

Parasols—Persian Silk, Pongee and Taffeta Silk with ribbon borders, checks, stripes or plain colors with fancy narrow borders, tucks, etc.

values 3.75 and 4.50

Plain and Fancy Silk Parasols with wide ribbon borders and insertions, hand-embroidered Linen, Pongee and Taffeta in black and white, stripes or tucks.

values 5.00 and 6.00

JEWELRY DEPTS. In Both Stores.

Unusual Sale of Rhinestone Novelties, suitable for Easter Gifts.

Black Velvet Neck-Bands mounted with Sterling Silver Rhinestone Ornament, and clasp.

value 5.75

Sterling Silver Rhinestone Drop Earrings, mounted on 14 karat gold fasteners.

value 5.00

Velvet Hair Bands with two Sterling Silver Rhinestone Ornaments.

value 5.00

Sterling Silver Rhinestone Pendants and Chain.

value 3.75

Rhinestone Barrettes, platinum finish.

value 3.75

Rhinestone Puff Pins.....1.50

value 2.00

Rhinestone Bow Knot Shoe Pins. 1.00 pair

value 5.00

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THE THEATRICAL WORLD

AT BOSTON THEATERS.

Miss Ethel Barrymore appeared Monday evening in two plays by Barrie. "St. Elmo" returned to the Globe. "The Commuters" at the Park, Frank Daniels in "The Girl in the Train" at the Colonial, Richard Carle in "Jumping Jupiter" at the Tremont and "The End of the Bridge" at the Castle Square continued indefinite engagements. The Majestic and Shubert theaters are closed for the week.

Miss Ethel Barrymore in Two Barrie Plays.

Hollis Street theater: Miss Ethel Barrymore in "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire," comedy in three acts, followed by "The Twelve Pound Look," drama in one act, both by J. M. Barrie, Charles Frohman, manager. Cast of "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire":

Colonel Grey.....Charles Dalton
Mrs. Grey.....Ethel Barrymore
Amy Grey.....Louise Drew
Cosmo Grey.....Thomas Kelly
Stephen Rollo.....Frank Goldsmith
Leona Dunbar.....Helen Freeman
Nurse.....Anita Roth
Fanny.....May Galver
Richardson.....Alice Beresford

Barrie: whimsical satirist and knight of all womankind. Many a prose poet has mourned for the spinster on the shelf; who but Barrie has signed for the mother on the shelf?

Barrie imagined such a mother and brought her home to England from India, where she had been the belle of the regiment balls, home to her three children sent to England in babyhood. Alice Grey, yearning for her children, found Cosmo a sprig of a youth with a horror of parental caresses, and Amy in the throes of a new hatched knowledge of "what life really is" incubated by five visits to as many problem plays within a week.

In a girlish moment Alice kisses Stephen Rollo's cheek in full view of the horrified Amy. Now Amy must "save" her mother by going to Rollo's rooms and demanding the "letters." She must recite her parents' "at all costs."

Amy's father drops in on Rollo on the way home from the club. At his coming Amy hides in Rollo's china closet. Then Alice comes, hungry for the love of the children who have grown up too fast, while she was out in India, missing all their boy and girlhood.

Alice sees a woman's cloak in the crack of the door. Alice the girl edges laughingly toward that door jesting at poor Rollo's "furnishings." Alice the belle of the Punjab opens the door. One shuddering look and she closes it, now Alice the girl no more. She must keep her child's love now—the more Amy's need the more love there must be. Alice contends against her husband's growing suspicions but soon he knows that Amy has been there all the time. Alice it is who calms the colonel and sends him sputtering home content to let her work out the tangle, for Amy insists on "sacrificing" herself.

Amy tells her mother of the wondrous problem plays, and Alice the woman doesn't laugh as she would have done an hour before. Being a mother of a girl of 16 is serious business. Alice. You've got to settle down at last and play the matron! It's expected of you by your old-young offspring. So Alice and Amy go to a problem play to see if there is not some way to be learned of bringing their own "problem" to a happy ending.

After the play Alice, now reconciled to her new role, "repents" abjectly under Amy stage direction, bids Rollo farewell with Amy as chaperon and to Colonel Grey confesses "all." The colonel is vastly amused.

Good-by to summer, Alice, and welcome autumn. Say farewell now to all the dear boys out there in the Punjab. You'll flirt with them no more to help banish for a little the homesick pain, and because you couldn't help flirting anyway. When Amy goes out, Alice must come in. Alice, sit by the fire.

Just what did Barrie set out to write—a tender story of a girl's sunset or a satire on too-knowing modern children or a burlesque on the garden variety of problem play produced by English small-time dramatists of a decade ago? Is "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire" a comedy, a wild burlesque or a tragic-farce? Certainly it is tragic at the moment when Alice opens the door on Amy; certainly it is wildest burlesque when Amy rhapsodizes over "real life" as learned over the footlights, and uses in appropriate tableaux with "repentant" Alice. As certainly it is high comedy when Alice must gratify Amy by "parting" with Rollo theatrically at the same time she teases that youth for flattering himself she ever gave him a serious thought.

A complex little play, brimming with tenderness and the fun of cross purposes. Perhaps at times we are a little impatient that Barrie carried a rather technical joke on playwrights that interested him farther than it interested his audience, but immediately a quaint turn in the dialogue or a touch of deep sentiment restores the delight that is not long absent in a Barrie comedy.

Cast of "The Twelve Pound Look":

Sir Harry Sims.....Charles Dalton

Lady Sims.....Mrs. Sam Sothern

Kate.....Ethel Barrymore

Tombes.....James Kearney

Searing satire, searching and universal in its bite, merciless as Ibsen's, but funny withal, is a new phase of the gentle Barrie as revealed in his latest drama, "The Twelve Pound Look," which followed "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire."

"The Twelve Pound Look" is the story of a wife whose self-respect would no longer permit her to live with a man who was successful in everything except the art of being a husband. She left him in disgust at his fat dinners

to his fat friends, the fat jewels he swaddles her in and worse, his fat self. In rebellion she earned £12 and bought a typewriter. With this she regained her self-respect and found happiness in a life of sympathy among others who were successful only in being kind and managing somehow to live.

She left the impression behind that she eloped, and made no contest when the husband brings suit. He marries again at once, and waxes fatter and more vulgar with the passing years. He is about to be knighted and engages a stenographer to type smug responses to hundreds of letters of congratulation. The first wife happens to be the typist sent to do the work.

In the dialogue that ensues between the two Miss Barrymore reveals new depths to her art, a profound though quiet authority that calls for utmost admiration. Charles Dalton as the husband in both plays deserves highest praise.

Kate is received by the present Mrs. Sims, whose soul weariness the fortune in silks and jewels of her presentation robe but makes seem the more pitiful. Sims swaggers in, recognizes Kate, and boorishly dismisses his wife.

Sims blusters at first and blatedly rehearses his vulgar prosperity as a lesson to Kate. But not for long. Kate quickly and without bitterness disabuses Sims of the notion that there was a man in the case, and for half an hour tries to penetrate his colossal self-esteem with the fact that his worship of success made life with him unbearable.

"I'm worth a quarter of a million pounds," he puffs.

Kate cries out, half in scorn, half in pity, "You mean that is what you were worth to yourself. I will tell you what you were worth to me. You were worth exactly twelve pounds. You had only one quality, Harry—success—and you had it so strong that it swallowed all the others."

"You don't mean that you left me because of my success!" he exclaims.

"Yes, how I hated it!" replies Kate. "Wearily. If you had only failed sometimes!"

"If I were a husband," she says at the end, "I would watch my wife to see that that twelve pound look never came into her eyes."

Mrs. Sims reenters as the typist goes. "Are they very expensive?"

"What?" inquires her husband with a sudden start.

"Those machines," replies the present Mrs. Sims duly.

Miss Barrymore was an unflagging delight throughout the evening. As Alice Grey she shows the astonishing deepening that has come into her work since she played the part here several years ago. Her womanliness and distinction made the pathetic, fun-loving mother who wanted to stay a girl most touching. Artistically it was almost beyond praise, but most admirable was the effect, not born of mechanics, that Miss Barrymore was living the character.

She thrills with her intensity even more than she used to. In the flashes of smouldering power seen in the resent of Cosmo's attitude there was to be seen reminders of her emotional work in the past and prophecy of great parts to come. The tender, almost tragic speech of farewell to her childhood had no impairing note of self-pity. Rather was it a lamenting of that shallow conventional idea that mothers mustn't have fun, lots of fun.

In "The Twelve Pound Look" Miss Barrymore played the part with subdued force, never spoiling the delicacy and truth of the bitter little anecdote by overpointing her lines or mistaking sarcasm for satire. The intelligence of the performance was gratifying, illuminating. Her acting brought out the full effect of the play as a sort of moral shower bath.

Really flawless was the impersonation of the pallid Mrs. Sims by Mrs. Sam Sothern. Although the part was a short one, Mrs. Sothern made a vivid and pitiful picture as a lonely but not positive character, broken by missing in her husband the fineness as well as strength needed to complete her life.

Charles Dalton as Colonel Grey carried off well the simple bluff nature of the man, wholesome and British to the core. As Sims he acted the part to the hilt. He was all that was inordinately vain and unimpressively vulgar.

Frank Goldsmith made a believable Rollo in "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire," comically puzzled or conceited, and sincere away. Miss Drew was not as happy in expressing sophistication of a week's forced growth as might be. Thomas Kelly vibrated between priggishness and manliness as his part required. Miss Freeman doesn't quite get the rhapsody key, and is indistinct. The others were capable.

The engagement is for two weeks with matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

B. F. Keith's Vaudeville.

Louis A. Simon and company presents a hilarious skit this week at B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater, called "The New Coachman." Much of the fun depends on the original methods of Mr. Simon, who appears to have a perfect genius for falling all over himself.

Violin selections from classic as well as popular composers were played by Oscar Lorraine with good execution and to much applause. There was original funmaking by Lou Anger as a German soldier. Dixon and Dixon pleased with a musical comedy act.

The Misses Conley pleased with their story songs, especially the one dealing with baseball. Miss Mina Minar appeared in an elaborate Parisian pantomime, gloomy and vulgar. It would be interesting to see such a talented player in something more worth while. Louise Stickney dog and pony circus goes to create that excitement which is

pleased all onlookers. Barry and Walford sang, and the Kaufmann troupe presented their remarkable bicycle feats. The daylight moving pictures are a highly interesting feature of the program.

Other Boston Attraction.

"St. Elmo," the romantic drama made from Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson's novel, began a return engagement of one week at the Globe Monday, and renewed the popularity it won during the run here last season. The audience followed with sympathy the tale of the love of the blacksmith's daughter for the master of the plantation. Martin Alsop acted the title role effectively and Miss Beatrice Worth made a winsome heroine. Miss Leontine Bradley, a Boston favorite, acts a stately mother with good effect.

The popular western melodrama called "Billy the Kid" is again entertaining the patrons of the Grand Opera House.

The eighth week of "The Commuters" began at the Park theater last evening. The audience enjoyed the show thoroughly. The company is a capable one, including John S. Robertson, Harry Davenport, Georgie Laurence, Florence Malone, Pauline Duffield, Frederick Malcolm, E. Y. Backus, Amy Lesser, Adelyn Wesley, Lillian Thurgate, John Cumberland, Maude Knowlton and Isabelle Fenton.

Five plays in recent years have been the subject of greater praise than "The End of the Bridge." But its most practical praise has been the patronage of the public, which now is still eager to see it at the beginning of its sixth week at the Castle square. A seventh week of this play is now announced.

Last evening was the opening of the third week of "The Girl in the Train" at the Colonial, with Frank Daniels amusing as ever in the chief comedy part. Mr. Daniels is Judge Van Tromp, and he makes the most of the opportunities such a part gives. Sallie Fisher and Vera Michelena share the honors of the evening, and others together with the gay music help in making "The Girl in the Train" the brightly enter-

tainment that it is.

Richard Carle began at the Tremont theater last evening the second week of his engagement in "Jumping Jupiter." This musical comedy appears to be good entertainment of its kind.

Robert Hilliard has entered upon his final week at the Boston in "A Fool There Was."

Coming Attractions.

"The Prince of Pilsen" comes to the Majestic next week.

De Wolf Hopper comes to the Shubert next week in "A Matinee Idol," a musical comedy long popular elsewhere.

Chauncey Olcott comes to the Boston theater next Monday night in "Barry of Ballymore."

"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" will come to the Hollis Street after Miss Barrymore's two weeks engagement, beginning April 24.

NEW DRAMA BY SCHONHERR.

(Special to the Monitor.)

BERLIN—A play has been produced at the classical Lessing theater which is drawing large houses and creating a profound impression. It is "Glaub und Heimat" ("Cred and Home"), by Karl Schonherr, who gained the Grillparzer prize with it a year or two ago, while with his drama "Erde" he was the winner of the famous Schiller prize. The author calls his play the "Tragedy of a People." The action takes place in a village in the Austrian Alps in the seventeenth century during the thirty years' war. The edict had gone forth from Emperor and pope: "Open confession of the Roman Catholic religion or exile!"

"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" will come to the Hollis Street after Miss Barrymore's two weeks engagement, beginning April 24.

The whole is told in an unflagging, intense pathos, yet never exaggerated; the characters are drawn by a master hand, and the whole is extraordinarily true to life.

During the Kaiser's recent visit to Kiel with the Kaiserin "Glaube und Heimat" was performed before them at the State theater. Their majesties, like all who see the piece, were greatly moved, and the Rott, farmers for generations in the little village. How they—the old father, the stalwart son and his wife, finally stand up boldly for their religion in the face of the Emperor's emissary, and the Roman Catholic religion or exile!" and it was ruthlessly carried out in the so-called "counter-reformation." Many, rather than driven from the home of their fathers, pretended to be adherents of the proscribed creed, but concealed their Luther Bible beneath the flooring and remained secretly stanch to their own faith. Among these are the Rotts, farmers for generations in the little village. How they—the old father, the stalwart son and his wife, finally stand up boldly for their religion in the face of the Emperor's emissary, and the Roman Catholic religion or exile!" and it was ruthlessly carried out in the so-called "counter-reformation."

The whole is told in an unflagging, intense pathos, yet never exaggerated; the characters are drawn by a master hand, and the whole is extraordinarily true to life.

The Misses Shubert announce that a new comedy by Rita Johnson Young is in rehearsal, and will be prepared for an immediate opening. The principal role is to be played by Helen Lowell.

Edith Coburn Noyes delighted a good sized audience in her studios, Symphony Chambers, Monday night, with her skillful portrayal of a wide range of characters in a number of short stories, among which were "A Puritan Maid," from Jane Austin's "Miles Standish," "An Object of Love," Mary Wilkins, "Platonic Friendship," J. M. Barrie, and a mono-

logue.

Miss Noyes received much applause and responded with encores. The story of the tramp was given with imitable humor.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt will give a few performances at the Globe Theater, New York, before she returns to Europe in June. She will present "Masterlink's Sister Beatrice," which she intends to do at her own theatre in Paris. She is now rehearsing the piece in San Francisco.

Circus at the Arena.

The opening of the spring circus season this year is to be attended by an innovation that will please the amusement seekers of Boston and vicinity. It will be in the form of a decide novelty for the younger folks and an event which will carry the old folks back to the memories of boyhood days, as the occasion will be the reviving of the old-time one ring circus, that good old performance of years ago, which will commence April 17 at the Boston Arena. The old-time ringmaster, the dashing bareback riders, the funny clowns, the roaring beasts, and, in fact, every feature that goes to create that excitement which is

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NEW HAVEN'S HEAD
CITES HEPBURN LAW
AGAINST RATE PLAN

MASTER OF NATIONAL GRANGE MAKES PLEA
AGAINST RATE PLAN

DENVER GETTING READY FOR THE RETAIL GROCERS

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DENVER GETTING READY FOR THE RETAIL GROCERS

CONCORD, N. H.—Charles S. Mellen, president of the New Haven road, protests that the plan of Governor Bass and the Legislature of New Hampshire for a settlement of the Boston & Maine rate controversy in this state would make him subject to penalties under the Hepburn rate law for rebating.

He explains in a letter made public Monday night, that was written to George Ruble, a New York attorney associated with Louis D. Brandeis in the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

Edmund S. Cook, counsel for the special railroad committee of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, gives publicity to the correspondence.

Mr. Mellen objects to the proposition that the Boston & Maine may continue its present traffic rates for another year on the understanding that if any of these rates are found by the investigating committee to be excessive or illegal the road shall be liable for the excess charges.

In maintaining that this plan might oblige him to pay rebates to certain shippers contrary to provisions of the Hepburn law, he presents the alternative that the road for the road and counsel for the state submit a prepared case in court in order to avoid delay in settlement of the question.

After setting forth his attitude in considering the plan to be in violation of the federal law, Mr. Mellen says:

"I shall want to protect myself on any execution of this agreement by a declaration of the fact, which I shall make a part of the same, that I am not to pay unless I am required so to do as a result of a decision by the federal Congress, this I believe that the principle of protection is 'protection for the manufacturers and free trade for the farmers,' and protects several other questions of a similar nature."

"If, as it would appear," says Mr. Bachelder, "the farmers are to be excluded from the benefits of a tariff commission it can hardly be expected that they will take any further interest in the creation of such a body, but will rather be inclined to use their influence against it in the future."

"I will agree, however, that our counsel, in connection with the counsel of the state of New Hampshire, shall submit to the court a prepared case so as to avoid all the delay that can be avoided in the settlement of this question."

"The Misses Shubert announce that a new comedy by Rita Johnson Young is in rehearsal, and will be prepared for an immediate opening. The principal role is to be played by Helen Lowell.

"Federal action is at present impossible, because the laws place the responsibility and guardianship upon the states," said Mr. Nagel. "We can investigate and make recommendations but cannot compel action or recognition of them. The states must cooperate with the federal government if relief measures are to be had."

BORAX OUTPUT IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON—California produces all the

ANCIENT SINECURES DISAPPEAR UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE

WASHINGTON — How \$182,680 has been saved by the House Democrats has just been made public through the report of the sub-committee, of which Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, was chairman.

It recommends the elimination of ancient positions, which have been part and parcel of the House of Representatives for decades.

One striking example of the "waste of public salary funds," as the chairman described it, was the discovery that a 13-year-old daughter of Chief Doorkeeper Lyons was on the payroll as "clerk of the doorkeeper," at a salary of \$1300 a year and an extra month's pay each year as a vacation gratuity. The committee were unable to discover exactly what the functions of "the clerk to the doorkeeper" were.

Mr. Palmer points out that numerous new positions are created from time to time, but none appears ever to have found an ending. The pay envelopes have been handed out regularly month by month, without any inquiry as to the services rendered.

"Soon after the Spanish war broke out," says the report, "somebody's friend told somebody's cousin that somebody's aunt had heard somebody say that a plot was on foot to dynamite the Capitol. Thirty extra policemen were added. They have remained ever since." They cost \$39,000 a year.

A paradoxical relic of an ancient and long forgotten situation was discovered in connection with the service of two telegraph operators. Many years before the telephone was invented, a private telegraph line was installed between the war department and the House wing. Two operators were provided.

The telephone came, and nobody used the telegraph any longer. The operators didn't say anything about it, and it never occurred to anybody to ask what they did for their wages. They just drew their salaries, and drew and drew. They got \$1400 apiece. Now they will do real work for another employer.

In 1895, the report says, the clerk's document room of the House was abolished, but its corps of clerks continued to draw salaries aggregating \$6260 every year until the committee discovered them.

It was found also that the House drawing room had two night watchmen drawing \$900 a year each. As the capital is patrolled by 74 policemen, the committee decided to dispense with the pair.

Following are some of the items of savings: Under speaker, \$2320; under clerk, \$39,970; under sergeant-at-arms, \$47,000; under doorkeeper, \$31,340; by abolishing extra months' pay, \$50,000; through abolishing six committees, \$12,000.

PAY-AS-YOU-ENTER CARS HERE SOON FOR THE BOSTON 'L'

Pay-as-you-enter cars which the Boston Elevated company will place in commission this summer will be installed on the Medford line from Sullivan square, from Mattapan to Dudley street, and from Jamaica Plain to Dudley street.

Fifty bodies will be received within two months it is understood and will then have their trucks and motors fitted up.

The cars are longer and wider than the semi-convertible type in use on the road. In consequence the car barns where they will be stationed will have to be altered and the tracks on the streets will have to be changed.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The New York Central Lines made a record run with the Boston American league baseball team, which occupied special sleepers on the Lake Shore fast mail train, which left Chicago at 8:25 a. m. Monday and arrived at the South station at 10:40 this morning.

Passenger Train Master John B. Hamill of the Boston & Albany road at South station is looking after extra business today between Worcester, Springfield, Pittsfield and Albany.

The Readville paint and car shops of the New Haven road are decorating and refurbishing the equipment of the gilded express New York & Boston shore line 5 hour and 30 minute trains.

The operating department of the Boston & Albany road has in preparation a special holiday schedule for Boston and vicinity Wednesday April 19, Patriots day.

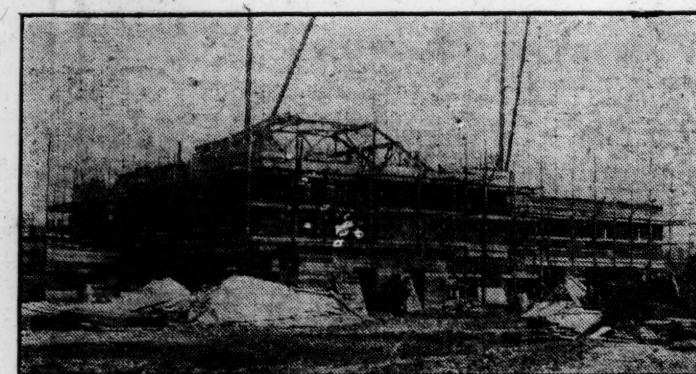
The Adams Express Company received at South station Monday on their special train over the Pennsylvania and New Haven roads large shipment of Pittsburgh draft horses; two ears of southern strawberries and one ear of asparagus consigned to the Boston market.

The maintenance of way department of the Portland division, Boston & Maine road, has a work train distributing heavy steel rails on the old eastern division of Portsmouth.

For the Boston American baseball team, en route to Washington, D. C., tonight, the New Haven road will provide special service on the Federal express from South station at 8 p. m.

The motive power department of the eastern district New Haven road sent 25 standard engines to the New Haven shops last evening for general repairs.

INSTITUTE BUILDING RISING RAPIDLY



First structure of Wentworth group on Huntington avenue showing present stage of progress.

Completion of the first of the proposed group of buildings for the Wentworth Institute, the newest industrial school in Boston, draws rapidly nearer, as the steel and brick of the structure on Huntington avenue, nearly opposite the Museum of Fine Arts, is assembled. The institution which is to give instruc-

tion to Boston young men and boys, was provided for by request of Arieo Wentworth and will open Sept. 25. Arthur L. Williston, formerly professor in the Pratt institute, Brooklyn, is director and resides in Brookline. Former Gov. John D. Long is chairman of the trustees.

DOG SHOW OPENS; JUDGING BEGINS WITH FOXHOUNDS

Superintendent T. E. L. Kemp and a large force of men were busy all day Monday arranging the benching to accommodate the big entry of dogs that will constitute the N. E. Kennel Club show that opened today in the Mechanics building.

The dogs began to arrive from the west and south early Monday morning and were taken out of their crates for exercise and to be tuned up for the judging ordeal which begins at 11 a. m. Last evening local dogs began to arrive and by 10 o'clock today all entries were in the hall.

A telegram was received Monday from E. B. Chase of Philadelphia, who was to have judged English and Gordon setters, saying that he had been summoned as a witness in a court case and therefore could not come. The dogs will be judged by E. M. Oldham. All the rings will be utilized today and the public will have ample chance to see the results.

At 11 a. m. Mr. Oldham started judging with foxhounds and bloodhounds and Mr. Johnson began work with the Airedales. Dr. De Mund started with his great Danes and Mr. Lacy with harriers and Irish setters, bulldogs and other breeds.

The club gave a luncheon at the Copley Square Hotel today for the judges, committee and press.

This afternoon Mr. Chase takes the English setters and Mr. Baker settles the vexed question of the fox terriers, while Dr. Dwight takes the collies. In the evening Mr. Mulcahy will put the Bostons through their paces. Beagles will be seen tomorrow morning, and in the afternoon Mr. Frothingham will tackle the bull terriers.

Among the prominent people seen at the show this forenoon were Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Morse, Mr. and Mrs. A. Henry Higginson, Philip French, Robert Jordan, R. C. Rathbourn of New York and James J. Lynn of Port Huron, Mich.

While the judging began with the foxhounds, the only awards that had been turned in to the judges up until noon were the following:

Bloodhounds, open, dogs—First, Windham Kennels' Windham's Prisoner, St. Bernards, rough coated puppy dogs and females—First, Norman P. Rogers' Groveland Prince; second, Groveland Kennels' Groveland Frank; Novice dogs, rough—First, Mrs. T. E. L. Kemp's Clove Valley Duke.

Limit dogs—First, Herculean Kennels' Herculean; second, Mrs. T. E. L. Kemp's Carmen Abbott; third, A. C. Thompson's Sampson; reserve, Clove Valley Duke.

Airedale terriers, puppy dogs—First, G. W. Babson's Sudan Cavalier; second, Larchmont Kennels' Larchmont Style; third, Roland Thomas' ch. Yellow Jacket; reserve, W. H. Mulford's Hedgeley Crack.

CAPT. PETERSSEN TO HOLD COMMAND

NEW YORK—Captain Peterssen, commander of the Prinzess Irene, did not dock the liner when she was towed to her pier on Monday, although he stood on the bridge. Captain Kedwick, marine superintendent of the North German line, gave the orders.

Captain Peterssen, it became known at the offices of his company Monday, would hardly lose his commission as the result of his miscalculation that sent his ship on the Fire Islands shoals and caused the transfer in the lifeboats of her 1720 passengers and her possible abandonment.

MALDEN WANTS ALL-NIGHT LIGHTS

The committee on street lighting of the Malden city government, at a meeting Monday night, voted to recommend a 10-year contract with the Malden Electric Company on the so-called moonlight schedule. This will give to the city the long agitated all-night lighting.

A long-term contract will mean a substantial saving to the city, says the committee, as the price will be about \$700 less than the present price for lighting on the moonlight schedule with all incandescent lights turned off at 12:30

G. A. R. CHIEF AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE—John E. Gilman, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., is here from Boston to attend the thirty-fifth annual encampment of Maryland

J. P. MORGAN FOR THE PRESIDENCY

DETROIT, Mich.—In the opinion of Joseph C. Clutts, the Wellston, O., iron man, the business interests of the country will have to elect either J. P. Morgan or Eugene Zimmerman President of the United States to save themselves.

"I agree that J. P. Morgan would make a good President. He would run the government on a business basis just as he does all his business concerns," said Mr. Zimmerman.

DR. HYDE GETS NEW TRIAL.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The supreme court today reversed the trial court that convicted Dr. H. Clarke Hyde in the Colonel Swope case and remanded the case for retrial.

NEW TECH BUILDING DESIGN FOR LARGER SITE IS ANNOUNCED

(Continued from Page One.)

out with the regular buildings of the institute surrounding a quadrangle or campus, the smaller, approximately of 15 acres, will be used wholly for the student quarters. Here will be found the athletic field with the Walker memorial and the dormitories.

"On the plan at the extreme left we find the naval architectural building, and following along in order toward the center is the administration building which will contain the general offices of the institute and the general library. Next on the right is the mechanical engineering department and the power house. Then comes the biological department with the civil building on the extreme right.

"Directly in the center of the background on the smaller part of the property is the Walker memorial, which will be the social center for the students, containing reading rooms, dining rooms and offices for student activities, a gymnasium, swimming pool and many other conveniences for the use of students. This building has already been provided for by a fund of over \$100,000, which has been raised by the alumni. Directly in the rear of this will be the athletic field with a quarter-mile cinder track and a concrete stadium to hold at least 10,000 people. Located at convenient places around the field and gym will be the dormitories and some of the fraternity houses.

"The following fraternities have already communicated to President MacLaurin their intentions of taking ground on the new site on which to erect their houses: Alpha Tau Omega, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Delta Tau Delta, Kappa Theta, Lambda Phi, Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Kappa Sigma, Theta Delta Chi, Theta Xi, and Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Delta Psi and Delta Upsilon are as yet undecided.

"It has been estimated that it will take at least two years to erect any one of the buildings for the new technology, so that considerable time would necessarily elapse before the institute could really move, even though the site should be selected in the near future."

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HARPES

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May Mantle Pattern Co., 132 E. 23d St., New York City, N. Y.

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Kelley's Dixie Brand, 200 State St., Boston.

F. M. Hoyt & Co.'s Buffalo Brand, Amherst, Mass.

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PAPER MANUFACTURING

Bay State Paper Co., 60 India St., Boston, Mass.

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F. M. Hoyt & Co.'s Buffalo Brand, Amherst, Mass.

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Kraft & Bates, 32 Boylston St., Boston.

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Coburn Organ Co., 220-224 Washburn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Hillgreen, Lane & Co., Alliance, Ohio.

W. W. Kimball Co., S. W. Cor., Wabash Ave. and Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

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Burton W. Mudge & Co., 1027-150 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

RUBBER GOODS

Morgan & Wright, Detroit, Mich.

RUBBER STAMPS

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SAFES

Remington & Sherman Co., 57 Sudbury St., Boston.

SAW MILL MACHINERY

Union Iron Works, Main St., and Second Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

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George W. Benedict, 228 Summer St., Boston.

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For a free advertisement write
your "wants" on separate piece of
paper and attach it to blank at top
of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR
TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page
are inserted free and persons inter-
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correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

EASTERN STATES

EASTERN STATES

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT—HOUSEKEEPER desires employment, caring for children or adult, or doing housekeeping for small family. 8 years' first-class references. MRS. ALICE APPLETON, 4 Andrew pl., Boston. 13

ATTENDANT—Young woman desires position as resident or traveling, will assist with light housework; good sewer. SADIE LOOMIS, 99 Appleton st., Boston. 13

ATTENDANT desires employment; experienced; will accommodate. MRS. CATHERINE JOHNSTON, 48 E. Brookline st., Boston. 13

ATTENDANT desires employment; experienced; good position as stenographer or typist; professional office, typewriter or work of any kind. D. MARIE MAYOR, 8 Cottage st., Cambridge, Mass. 14

ATTENDANT desires position; will care for elderly persons. MRS. FLORENCE SHERMAN, 8 de Wolfe st., Cambridge, Mass. 14

ATTENDANT, years of experience, desires position; will go to seashore or country; references. MRS. SARAH C. HOUDLIETTE, 97 Spring st., East Cambridge, Mass. 14

ATTENDANT—Companion—Neat, middle-aged American woman desires position; experienced. MRS. A. J. FRAME, 15 Orchard ter., Arlington Center, Mass. 14

BAKESHOP, factory work; age 18; \$5.6 weeks; references. Mention 4534. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 13

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPEWRITER, expert (20) desires position; references; one year's experience will go out of town; salaried. MISS BLANDA, 126 Pitti st., Cambridge, Mass. 14

GENERAL HOUSEWORK, without washing, wanted by neat, experienced girl. Apply to MISS M'CREAHL, 126 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 14

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman desires employment by the day; or laundry work at home; city or out. B. EVANS, 89 Compton st., Boston. 13

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced double entry; wants quick and accurate figures; desire position with reliable firm. M. EVELYN CASWELL, 88 Trenton st., Boston. 13

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, entry clerk, office work; age 28; \$8-10 week; rapid; references. MRS. A. REFERENCES, Mention 4564. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 14

BOOKKEEPER, writing, figuring; age 29; \$5.6 week; references. Mention 4565. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 14

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BOOKKEEPER, writing, figuring; age 29; \$5.6 week; references. Mention

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

Employers Please Note

Gentlemen:
Please discon-
tinue the adver-
tisement you have
been running in
your paper under
heading, "sales-
man wanted."

I am most
agreeably sur-
prised in the re-
sults I have ob-
tained both in the
number of an-
swers, and in the
quality of the ap-
plicants.

Name, furnished on Ap-
plication

The above is a sam-
ple of the letters re-
ceived from those
using our help wanted
ads. Why not try it
yourself?

The Monitor Free
Employment
Exchange

Falmouth and
St. Paul Sts. BOSTON

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTING CLERK wanted as examiner of accounts for interstate commerce and examinations \$220-\$250 per annum; examinations \$150-\$180 per annum; clerks \$1200-\$1620 per annum. Write for application and examination form 304, bulletin No. 216, to UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the local board of examiners.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted, experienced man for all-round work; steady position for the right man. R. P. PUTNAM & SON, Lambie bldg., Northampton, Mass.

APPRENTICE (mechanical), \$6. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), Kneeland st., Boston.

APPRENTICE (carriage making), \$6. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

ARTIST wanted for sepias, portraits and water colors. W. H. JOHNSON, 116 Havenhill st., Lawrence, Mass.

ASSISTANT CHEMICAL ENGINEER IN FOREST PRODUCTS, \$1200-\$1500 per annum. Write for application and examination form 304, bulletin No. 216, to UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the local board of examiners.

AUTO PAINTERS, Cambridge, \$15-\$20 vanishing painters and strippers. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH—Wanted, a first-class carriage blacksmith used to carriage and automobile work; none but skilled men employed and high wages will be given. SARGENT & HAM CO., 26-30 Bowker st., Boston.

AUTO PAINTER, \$20. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

AWNING MAKER, \$14. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH'S HELPER, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY wanted (14-18) to do chores on farm for board and schooling; opportunity to learn to run an automobile. S. W. WILSON, 100 Bowker st., Boston.

BUSHELMAN, Winchester, \$12. week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

CABINET MAKERS, \$12. week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

CARER MAKERS (laminated), \$12. week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

CARER MAKERS (stripper), \$15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

CARER MAKERS (stripper), \$15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

CARER MAKERS (stripper), \$15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAIN PACKER, \$9. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

COATMAKER, Boston, \$15 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPOSITOR, two-thirdr, \$10. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

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World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

BEARISH PRESSURE CAUSES A DECLINE IN STOCK MARKET

Losses Not Severe, but Tendency Is Downward and Business Again Becomes Exceedingly Quiet.

BOSTON IS WEAK

Persistently ignoring both good and unfavorable news the market again displayed a remarkable lack of animation today. Ordinarily such developments as the decision in the Minnesota rate case favoring the railroads, the government report indicating a bumper wheat crop and the statement of the United States Steel Corporation showing an increase in unfilled orders would be seized upon by the bull party to boost stocks. Neither the government report nor the Steel Corporation report came up to the anticipations of some and, although showing improvement, the Street practically ignored them. Traders seemed more inclined to dwell upon what Congress might do or upon the possible outcome of the supreme court decisions.

Business again was extremely quiet this morning. Prices were easier at the opening and during the early sales, but there was no aggressive selling.

United Fruit was conspicuously strong on the local market. It opened up a point at 189 and after receding $\frac{1}{2}$ advanced well above 189. Other issues were quiet and somewhat heavy.

A moderate drive was made at some of the active securities during the first half of the session, but, with few exceptions, losses were not important. American Cotton Oil was particularly weak. It opened unchanged at $58\frac{1}{2}$ and dropped more than 2 points. National Biscuit, after opening off a point at 138, dropped to 136 $\frac{1}{2}$.

United States Steel opened unchanged at 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ and declined a good fraction before midday. Union Pacific opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 176 $\frac{1}{2}$ and declined under 176. Reading was up $\frac{1}{4}$ at the opening at 155 $\frac{1}{2}$ and declined about a point. United Railways Investment dropped 2 points to 41 $\frac{1}{2}$.

General Electric, after opening unchanged at 152, dropped 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Amalgamated Copper opened unchanged at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ and declined to 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ before rallying.

North Butte on the local exchange opened off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 28 and continued to sag off. United Fruit moved up to 190, a gain of 2 points over last night's closing price, and then dropped back to 188 $\frac{1}{2}$ and moved up again fractionally. Calumet & Arizona opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 50 and dropped back to 49 before midday. American Woolen preferred opened off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ and declined to 90.

After further recessions had been made in the early afternoon by United Railways Investment common and preferred, National Biscuit and some of the market leaders business in New York became still quieter.

An advance of 2 points in New England Telephone & Telegraph to 143 was the only afternoon feature of the local market.

UNITED STATES—Business on the stock exchange is very moderate in volume and in fact the settlement arrangements and the restrictive anticipation of the approaching Easter holidays have given the market rather a tired appearance. Domestic issues show an irregular degree of heaviness.

American railway shares are moving narrowly at a slight advance over New York parity.

Canadian Pacific earnings have helped to steady those issues.

Covering in mines is in evidence.

PROVISIONS AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO—Outside packing centers continue to forward output of ribs to Chicago for delivery to speculators next month. This market is much higher than at any other point, and gives the outsiders a good profit on their output. Other cuts of meats are offered at very low prices as compared with ribs, and are finding poor outlet.

CANADIAN DISBURSEMENTS.

NEW YORK—Interest and dividends disbursed on Canadian corporation securities April 1, are estimated at \$20,000,000.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTION FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1911. Fair tonight; Wednesday, uneventful; Thursday; light to moderate eastward winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight; Wednesday, fair; warmer.

IN OTHER CITIES.

Heiana 54 St. Louis 60
Nantucket 48 Chicago 48
New York 54 St. Paul 58
Washington 60 Bismarck 72
Jacksonville 62 San Diego 62
New Orleans 72 San Francisco 68
San Francisco 68 Portland, Ore. 48

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

Open. High. Low. Last.
Am Ag Chemical. 62 62 61 61
Am Ag Chemical. 57 57 57 57
Am Beet Sugar. 43 43 43 43
Am Can. 94 94 94 94
Am Can. pf. 83 83 82 82
Am Cotton Oil. 58 58 56 56
Am H. & L. pf. 23 23 23 23
Am Linseed Oil pf. 31 31 31 31
Am Loco. 37 37 37 37
Am Malt. 34 34 34 34
Am Smelting. 74 74 73 73
Am T. & T. 146 146 145 145
Am Woolen. 34 34 34 34
Am Woolen pf. 90 90 90 90
Atchison. 108 108 108 108
Atchison pf. 102 102 102 102
Bal & Ohio. 105 105 105 105
Beth Steel. 33 34 33 33
Brooklyn Trans. 77 77 77 77
Central Leather. 28 28 28 28
Ches & Ohio. 80 80 80 80
Chicago & Alton. 26 26 26 26
Chic & St. West. 21 21 21 21
Col Southern 1st pf. 75 75 75 75
Col Southern 2d pf. 74 74 74 74
Con Gas. 144 144 143 143
Con Products. 14 14 14 14
Corp Products pf. 78 78 78 78
Denver. 30 30 30 30
Denver pf. 69 69 69 69
Dewey S. & A. 14 14 14 14
Erie. 29 30 29 29
Erie 1st pf. 47 47 47 47
Erie 2d pf. 37 37 37 37
Gen Electric. 152 152 150 150
Goldfield Con. 6 6 6 6
N.Y. No. pf. 128 128 127 127
Gt N.Y. No. 61 61 61 61
Harvester. 117 117 117 117
Harvester pf. 124 124 124 124
Hocking Val. 128 128 128 128
Illinois Central. 137 137 137 137
Inter-Met. 18 18 18 18
Int Paper. 10 10 9 9
Int Paper pf. 48 48 48 48
Int Pump. 40 40 40 40
Int Water Central pf. 30 30 30 30
Iowa Central. 106 106 105 105
Nat Biscuit. 138 138 136 136
Nat Enameling. 17 17 17 17
Nat Lead pf. 105 105 105 105
Nevada Cos. 173 173 173 173
Norfolk & Western. 107 107 106 106
North American. 71 71 71 71
Northern Pacific. 124 124 124 124
Northwestern. 144 144 143 143
N.Y. N & H. 146 146 145 145
Ontario & Western. 41 41 41 41
Pacific T. & T. 50 50 50 50
People's Gas. 103 104 103 103
Pittsburgh Coal. 21 21 21 21
Pittsburgh Coal pf. 81 81 81 81
Pitts C & St. L. 95 95 95 95
Pressed Steel Car. 98 98 98 98
Rock Island. 27 27 26 26
Rock Island pf. 58 58 58 58
Rocky. 146 146 146 146
Southern Pacific. 115 115 114 114
Southern Railway. 27 27 26 26
Southern Ry pf. 63 63 63 63
St Paul. 120 120 119 120
St Paul pf. 147 147 147 147
Tennessee Copper. 37 37 36 36
Texas Pacific. 27 27 26 26
Toledo St. L & W pf. 46 47 45 46
Third Avenue. 9 9 9 9
Union Pacific. 176 175 175 175
Union Pacific pf. 94 94 94 94
United Ry Inv Co. 43 43 40 40
Unwood Typewriter. 67 67 67 67
U.S. Ry Inv pf. 71 71 70 70
U.S. Reduc & Ref. 4 4 4 4
U.S. Steel. 77 77 76 76
U.S. Steel pf. 119 119 119 119
Va-Caro Chemical. 66 66 65 66
Va-Caro Chem pf. 124 124 124 124
Wabash. 16 16 16 16
Wabash pf. 37 37 37 37
Western Maryland. 50 50 50 50
Western Union. 72 72 72 72

OPENING BIDS.

Open. High. Low. Last.
Am Tel & Tel cv. 108 108 108 108
Bethlehem 4s. 98 98 98 98
Bethlehem 5s. 93 93 93 93
Ches & Ohio cv. 96 96 96 96
C. & Q. 4s. 96 96 96 96
Del & Hudson cv. 99 99 99 99
Denver Id. 92 92 92 92
Ev. B. 71 71 71 71
Interbore Met 4 1/2s. 78 78 78 78
Lake Shore 4s. 97 97 97 97
Lake & Texas 4s. 97 97 97 97
Missouri Pacific cv. 94 94 94 94
Norfolk & Western cv. 102 102 102 102
N.Y. R. 102 102 102 102
N.Y. City 4s. 1958 99 99 99
N.Y. City 4 1/2s. 101 101 101 101
N.Y. City 4s. 107 107 107 107
N.Y. City 4s. 99 99 99 99
N.Y. N & H. 95 95 95 95
N.Y. N & H. 1958 93 93 93 93
Reading gen 4s. 97 97 97 97
Rock Island 4s. 74 74 74 74
Southern Pacific cv. 97 97 97 97
Union Pacific cv. 105 105 105 105
U.S. Steel 5s. 105 105 105 105
Virginia & Brown Bros. 61 61 61 61
Wabash Pitts pf. 40 40 40 40
Wabash 4s. 69 69 68 68
Westinghouse cv. 92 92 92 92
Wisconsin Central 4s. 93 93 93 93

BONDS.

Open. High. Low. Last.
Am Tel & Tel cv. 108 108 108 108
Bethlehem 4s. 98 98 98 98
Bethlehem 5s. 93 93 93 93
Ches & Ohio cv. 96 96 96 96
C. & Q. 4s. 96 96 96 96
Del & Hudson cv. 99 99 99 99
Denver Id. 92 92 92 92
Ev. B. 71 71 71 71
Interbore Met 4 1/2s. 78 78 78 78
Lake Shore 4s. 97 97 97 97
Missouri Pacific cv. 94 94 94 94
Norfolk & Western cv. 102 102 102 102
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Wabash Pitts pf. 40 40 40 40
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Wisconsin Central 4s. 93 93 93 93

CLOSING BIDS.

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Am Tel & Tel cv. 101 101 101 101
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C. & Q. 4s. 101 101 101 101
Del & Hudson cv. 101 101 101 101
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N.Y. R. 101 101 101 101
N.Y. City 4s. 101 101 101 101
N.Y. City 4 1/2s. 101 101 101 101
N.Y. City 4s. 101 101 101 101
N.Y. N & H. 101 101 101 101
N.Y. N & H. 1958 101 101 101 101
Reading gen 4s. 101 101 101 101
Rock Island 4s. 101 101 101 101
Southern Pacific cv. 101 101 101 101
Union Pacific cv. 101 101 101 101
U.S. Steel 5s. 101 101 101 101
Virginia & Brown Bros. 101 101 101 101
Wabash Pitts pf. 101 101 101 101
Wabash 4s. 101 101 101 101
Westinghouse cv. 101 101 101 101
Wisconsin Central 4s. 101 101 101 101

PITTSBURG STOCKS.

PITTSBURG—Pittsburgh coal' 81%;

Light & Heat 21%; Air Brake 14 1/2%;

Pittsburgh Plate Glass 108 1/2%; San Toy

25; Ohio Fuel 42

DISBURSEMENTS ANTICIPATED ON COMMON STOCKS

Inauguration of Dividends
Expected on the Junior Is-
sue of Five Important
Industrial Issues.

RUBBER'S PROSPECT

There are at least five industrial corporations of considerable size which are expected to inaugurate dividends on their common stocks in the not distant future. Market price of each of the issues has recorded a measurable advance since the first of January, although in three instances common dividends were as confidently expected many months ago as at the present time. The companies referred to are American Agricultural Chemical, American Beet Sugar, Pacific Telephone, United States Rubber and American Woolen.

American Agricultural is perhaps better able to pay dividends at this time than any of the others. In 1910 it showed a balance for the common of 10.4 per cent, and for the current period to end June 30 will probably have surplus earnings of around \$2,000,000, or 12 per cent on the stock. Beet Sugar earned about 8 per cent on its \$15,000,000 common for the year ended March 31, making the third successive year in which common earnings have equalled or exceeded 7 per cent. Annual report of the Pacific Telephone Company shows less than 1 per cent earned on the stock, though by delving below the surface and including the large appropriations from earnings for replacement reserve, it develops that the stock actually earned almost 11 per cent. However, it is just this liberal transfer of profits to property maintenance that is hastening a payment to common shareholders.

Unlike other issues United States Rubber common is not a stranger to dividend payments, 2 per cent having been in 1897, 1898 and 1900, though none since 1897. For the year ended March 31 last earnings of the company were sufficient to show an estimated balance for the \$25,000,000 stock of between 10 and 12 per cent. Abnormally high rubber prices last year forestalled commencement of dividends on this issue, but with rubber at a reasonable level it is believed that dividends cannot be much longer delayed.

Judging by current market price of 35 opinion does not strongly prevail that a dividend will soon be paid on American Woolen common even on the proposed reduction of the common stock.

The company earned 2.2 per cent on the \$29,500,000 common last year.

The following table summarizes the foregoing:

Earnings Com. per Price Pres. Com. per Share Dec. 31, 10 price.

Amer. Ag. Chem. 105,913 * 105,913
Am. Beet Sugar. 150,000 * 85 42 44
Am. Woolen. 250,000 2 2 2 31 1/4 35 1/4
Pacific Tel. 180,000 10,96 43 1/2 51 1/4
U. S. Rubber. 250,000 * 10 50 30 1/2 41 1/2

*Estimated.

MANY RAILWAY BILLS PRESENTED

Latest Market Reports

Produce Quotations

Shipping

SHOE AND LEATHER TRADES PRESENT VARYING ASPECT

Buyers Slow About Placing Orders Without Obtaining Price Concessions—Business Still "Spotty," Although Fairly Satisfactory.

The irregularity of the trading in footwear gives reports a changeable aspect. Spurts of activity occur for a while, then a quiet condition may prevail. Another feature of the business is, that a certain line of footwear will receive the enlivening influence of an increased demand for a time with requests for early shipments, but the call for other lines will remain dormant, then the reverse may be the case.

The varying statements of shoe manufacturers give a bright or a dull outlook according to their individual experiences, therefore the general condition of the shoe market is not easy to analyze.

Information from some of the leading salesmen gives as fair a statement of affairs as may be obtained. Their recent intermediate trip, it was stated, revealed a better trade in the South than in the West and a fair number of orders from that section were sent in. They also stated that buyers anticipated a drop in prices, and little contracting was done without their attempting to get concessions, and on some grades they have been successful in this regard.

During March the visiting buyers numbered nearly 125. They came to place orders on samples bought last summer and fall, and considerable business was the result.

An easy tendency seems to prevail regarding prices and while this may not be universal it is noticeable the case in the medium grades. Impressions of the trade as a whole, gleaned from interviews and observation, seems fairly good, for it is apparent that there is a larger production of shoes at the present time than the average reports would give the market credit for.

Samples for 1912 are about completed. The freaks of the past year are well represented. Nothing is too gay or combinations too striking to satisfy the taste of the consumer. The popularity which colors have attained is manifest in all of the ladies' lines from medium to high priced, and to some extent this may be said of men's shoes.

Samples from the factories of Lynn and Haverhill show that white goods are expected to receive about the same demand they have for the past year or more. None of the leading shades of colors have been omitted and many shoes are decorated with embroidery and ornaments which are used sparingly considering the cost of such. Fifteen years ago embroidery effects were seen on ladies' blucher lace boots to a moderate extent, but now this decoration is used lavishly, the expense of less consequence than the advantages which occur to a line possessing the most advanced styles, be they unique, or freakish. The continued outlay of money which these new ideas entail upon the manufacturer and their ready adaptation show how the competition of today drives the shoe-makers into an accepting mood and acquiescence to the demands of the trade. Never in the history of the shoe trade has this condition been so conspicuous as may be seen in the present lines.

Haverhill is still quite busy, although the end of this season's run is near at hand. The orders received the past week were satisfactory in number and amount, considering that warm weather has already arrived in some sections, and is not far away in other sections of the country.

While Lynn has shared with the other shoe centers in the general dullness of business, interviews show an improving demand in all grades, and if individual statements are anything to go by, the volume of its output may be considered quite favorable before the close of the season. Several large orders were received last week, the size of which were reminders of those of more prosperous years.

The children's shoe business is holding up well and the season's run has already proved equal to any of its predecessors. Several factories are reported behind in their deliveries.

The leather market had a dull week, buyers continued to adhere closely to their memoranda and refused to be tempted to place contracts for the future, although tanners are talking strongly of an advance in prices. Several large buyers stated that talk of advancing prices do not have near the effect which a factory shutdown would have—the price of leather matters little if all share in it.

Hemlock sole leather has experienced a dull trade, the smaller buyers being a factor in making the aggregate above a low record one. Cable orders fell off some, but the few received called for fair-sized lots.

Union sole leather showed some improvement, buying for immediate shipment was quite up to expectations and the lots were larger than at any time since January.

Oak leather has not received the buyers' attention equal to that of the past few weeks. Dealers regarded it as nothing worthy of comment, however, as trading in oak leather can be estimated pretty closely. One of the largest sole leather tanners in the country stated that further curtailment of output had been decided upon, and after May 1 not a hide would be put into the yats of some of their tanneries. How close to this statement they will keep trade conditions will determine.

Side upper leather has received more

attention than for some time. It is well known that several large orders were recently obtained by shoe manufacturers of grades requiring this leather, and that the factory buyer has been ready to place fair sized orders for it, but failing to obtain the concession hoped for, contracting was held up. Statements show that the finishers of the leather are in a position to hold the stock and the lack of surplus with a reduced output would make anything like lower prices unlikely.

The trading in kangaroo, satin and grain leathers is quiet and buyers can find good lots at prices which would make a cheap shoe attractive to the trade.

Heavy split leather is selling well and will continue to at present prices, but interest and warehouse expenses continue to add to the cost of light splits. The demand for black calf continues moderate and some dealers report a falling off. All agree that colored calf will sell well for another season, if not a longer period.

Patent calf, kid or side leather will be ready sellers for some time. In fact, good judges of the situation believe patent leather has come to stay. Now that the foreign buyer has tested it, increased shipments are bled abroad, and it is this additional outlet which the jappers are preparing to meet with prompt deliveries. Present sales have slowed down, but will start again when the shoe factories are in full activity for their fall run.

The demand for textile, also colored leathers, still clog the wheels of the glazed kid industry, although last week's trade was encouraging; a few large orders having been reported as coming from the domestic buyers. This stock still holds the high estimation it always has, and that the time will come when it will again resume the lead of all light upper leather, as it has since its creation in 1880, is believed by the trade.

NO DEFINITE BUSINESS TREND

CHICAGO—General business is just holding its own without any definite general trend. Ideal crop conditions prevent any further decline, but prolonged readjustment of prices to lower levels induces extreme caution. The foundation of the next boom is being well laid.

Traffic comparisons are irregular on account of the coal strike last April, but in a general way the western tonnage has been off about 10 per cent for several weeks.

The recent chilly weather has been good for crops, but bad for country roads. Declining prices also discouraged heavy offerings from the farms, but grain will come out regardless of price unless crop prospects are seriously impaired. Just now they are the best in every way ever seen at this period. There are more than 7,000,000 bushels of wheat in store here and the new crop is less than two months away.

Spring work by the railroads is comparatively light. One manager is doing only one third of normal, while others have undertaken the usual amount.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

BOSTON RECEIPTS.

Today—2614 lbs 1830 bxs 144,180 lbs butter, 564 bxs cheese, 13,367 lbs eggs; 1910, 1890 lbs 914 bxs 91,265 lbs butter, 242 bxs cheese, 11,463 lbs eggs.

NEW YORK MARKET BY TELEGRAM.

Today—10,033 pkgs butter, 7514 bxs cheese, 45,526 cs eggs; 1910, 8372 pkgs butter, 1845 bxs cheese, 42,951 cs eggs.

TO-DAY'S NEW YORK MARKET BY TELEGRAM.

Butter—market firm; special, 21½%; extra, 20@20½%; 17½@18½%.

Cheese—market steady; fancy colored, 13@13½%; fancy white, 13c.

Egg market firm; storage packed firsts, 17½c; regular packed northern firsts, 16½c; regular packed southern firsts, 16½@16½c.

Other Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Egg market steady at 16c.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Butter market steady; ex 21c; No. 1 pkg stk 13c; rect 8521; egg market steady; prime lts 15½c; lts 15c; ordinary lts 14c; rect 24,773.

ELGIN, Ill.—Butter market firm at 21c.

Liverpool Cheese.

Canadian, colored 63, white 63.

CLEARING HOUSE.

Money between the banks quoted at 2½ per cent. New York funds sold at 10 cents discount.

Exchanges and balances for today compared with the totals for the corresponding period in 1910 as follows:

1911 1910

Exchanges \$27,457.42 \$29,378.26

Balances 1,691,778 1,494,865

United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house of \$30,280.

A LARGE LUMBER SALE.

NEW YORK—Forty million feet of yellow pine has been sold in the north fork of the Lewis river, state of Washington, at \$1.25 per thousand, stumping, in Cowlitz county.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

TRANSATLANTIC SAILINGS.

EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.

*Norwich, for Rotterdam, April 11; Krompinc, for W. Indies, Bremen, April 12; Hamburg, for Mediterranean ports, April 12; Caronia, for Liverpool, April 12; Majestic, for Southampton, April 12; La Provence, for Havre, April 13; Uranium, for Rotterdam, April 13; United States, for Copenhagen, April 13; *Copenhagen, for Mediterranean ports, April 13; Tannonia, for Mediterranean ports, April 13; Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for Antwerp, April 13; *Cyrus, for Liverpool, via Dover, April 13; Gordeyn, for Rotterdam, April 13; Sachem, for Liverpool, April 13; Francisco, for Hull, April 13; Georgian, for London, April 13; Reservoir, for Havana, April 13; Ivernia, for Liverpool, April 13; Devonian, for Liverpool, April 13; *Caledonian, for London, April 13; *Romance, for Southampton, April 13; Sailings from Boston.

Sailings from Harve.

*Prinz Adalbert, for Philadelphia, April 16; President Lincoln, for New York, April 16; Amerika, for New York, April 16.

Sailings from Bremen.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York, April 16; George Washington, for New York, April 16; Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York, April 16; Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York, April 16.

Sailings from Antwerp.

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York, April 16; *Caroline, for New York, April 16; La Lorraine, for New York, April 16; La Provence, for New York, April 16.

Sailings from New York.

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York, April 16; *Vaderland, for New York, April 16; Lake Michigan, for Montreal, April 16; *Royal, for Boston, April 16; Kroonland, for New York, April 16; Finland, for New York, April 16.

Sailings from Rotterdam.

Potsdam, for New York, April 16; New Amsterdam, for New York, April 16.

Noordam, for New York, April 16.

Sailings from Flume.

Ultonia, for New York, April 16; Saxonia, for New York, April 16.

Sailings from Genoa.

Duca di Calabria, for New York, April 16; Koening Luise, for New York, April 16; Cincinnati, for New York, April 16; Taormina, for New York, April 16; Friederich der Grosse, for New York, April 16.

Sailings from Trieste.

Transpacific Sailings.

EASTBOUND.

Sailings from San Francisco.

*Parisa, for Hongkong, April 12; Wilhelmina, for Honolulu, April 12; Mariposa, for Papeete, April 12; Enterprise, for Honolulu, April 12; Kure, for Hongkong, April 12; Honolulu, for Honolulu, April 12; Nippon Maru, for Hongkong, April 12; *Barra, for Honolulu, April 12.

Sailings from Seattle.

*Awa Maru, for Hongkong, April 12; Empress of Japan, for Hongkong, April 12; Nippon Maru, for Hongkong, April 12; Manila, for Hongkong, April 12.

*Kamakura, for Kobe, April 12.

Sailings from Tacoma.

*Panama Maru, for Hongkong, April 14; Ning Chow, for Hongkong, April 14; *Seattle, for Hongkong, April 14.

Sailings from Vancouver.

Empress of Japan, for Hongkong, April 14; Mukura, for Sydney, April 14.

EASTBOUND.

Sailings from Yokohama.

Inaba Maru, for Seattle, April 12; Empress of China, for Vancouver, April 12; Minchima, for Tacoma, April 12; Manchuria, for San Francisco, April 12; Chlyo Maru, for San Francisco, April 12; Sado Maru, for Seattle, April 12; Teucer, for Tacoma, April 12.

Sailings from Hongkong.

Chlyo Maru, for San Francisco, April 14; Chicago Maru, for Vancouver, April 14; Teucer, for Tacoma, April 14.

Asia, for San Francisco, April 14.

Tumba Maru, for Seattle, April 14.

Empress of Japan, for Vancouver, April 14.

Mongolia, for San Francisco, April 14.

Sailings from Honolulu.

Honolulu, for San Francisco, April 14; Siberia, for San Francisco, April 14.

China, for San Francisco, April 14.

Hilonian, for San Francisco, April 14.

Lurline, for San Francisco, April 14.

Manchuria, for San Francisco, April 14.

Sailings from Manila.

Teucer, for Tacoma, April 14.

Trans-Pacific Mail for Warded Overland Daily.

Conveyed by—Mails close at Boston P. O. Supple. Mail.

Ireland, specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Queenstown, Fishguard and Liverpool.

Europe, specially addressed for Ireland and Azores, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Europe, specially addressed for Azores, via Antonio.

Europe, specially addressed for East Indies, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Europe, specially addressed for Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Queenstown, Fishguard and Liverpool.

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Europe, specially addressed for Africa

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

FIVE TURRETS FORM PROMINENT FEATURE OF LATEST WARSHIP

British Dreadnought Floats Within Year From Laying Keel at Armstrong's, Making Eighteenth of Type.

COAL AND OIL WILL BE USED

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON — The Monarch the eighteenth vessel of the dreadnought type, has been successfully launched at Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co.'s works at Elswick. Mrs. Lewis Harcourt, the wife of the colonial secretary, performing the ceremony. The Monarch was laid down on April 1, 1910, and has thus been launched within the year.

No official information is obtainable with regard to her, nor do her horsepower or tonnage appear in the navy lists. It is understood, however, that the former will be 27,000, and the latter 22,700 tons, also that the coal capacity will be 900 tons, though 2700 tons could be carried if necessary, and in addition, 1000 tons of fuel.

The distinctive feature of the Monarch is that the main armament will be composed of 13.5 inch guns, ten of these being carried in five turrets, four of which are arranged in pairs fore and aft, the guns of the inner turret of each pair firing over those of the outer.

All five turrets are on the center line of the vessel, and are thus able to bring their guns to bear on either broadside.

The secondary armament, for defense against torpedo attack, will consist of 24.4-inch guns, a very much smaller type of gun than is carried by the corresponding ships of other great naval powers. The Monarch will also carry three torpedo tubes.

Her length is 545 feet and beam 88 1/2 feet, the former being 55 feet and the latter 6 1/2 feet greater than the corresponding dimensions of the original dreadnought.

She is to be completed for sea before April 1, 1912.

The weight, namely 11,800 tons, of the vessel at the time of launching constitutes a record and is accounted for by the fact that 18 boilers were already in place in addition to 200 tons of armor plate, her funnels and bridges.

KING AND QUEEN ARE SHOWN WONDERS OF TELEGRAPHY

Capitals of Europe Flash Greetings to Royal Visitors at London's Central Office, and Telewriter Follows Loyal Message With Sketches of Their Majesties.

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.) A royal message came through from the company's head office in Bucklersbury, and much to the amusement of their majesties, the message was followed by sketches of two heads, presumably meant by the operator at the other end to represent the King and Queen, who requested that they might have a copy of the message and the sketches.

Princess Mary seemed much taken with the way the pen went back now and then to the ink supply for all the world as though moved by a hand penholder's length away, instead of separated by a circuit of several hundred miles.

The foreign cable department came next and there the news was flashed to Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam, Vienna and other cities of their majesties' presence in the London Central Telegraph office, and from each of the capitals came in answer messages of cordial greetings, to which, at the King's command, acknowledgements were sent.

It was remarked that although the book contained the signatures of many of the members of the European and English royal families, this was the first time on which an English sovereign had inscribed his name. On turning back several pages of the book, the date February, 1895, was reached, when the King and Queen, then Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, had last visited the post office.

The latest development of wire transmission, the Siemens-Halske photographic system, was the first to be visited, also the Creed and Baudot direct printing apparatus.

Their majesties were much interested to see messages in a course of transmission to Edinburgh, Birmingham and Dublin, and to receive the loyal messages in return from each of these cities. The Irish message was observed to be a good deal longer than the others which occasioned some amusement from one of the visitors. The Queen, however, was not slow with the rejoinder that "the loyalty and not the length of the message was what pleased her."

By this time the Wheatstone instruments in the news division were receiving numbers of messages concerning the royal visit, and the Queen and Princess watched the copy being prepared for despatch on three forms of "punchers," the stick, the pneumatic and the Gell keyboard.

Descending from the third floor the Telewriter Company's apparatus was

RECIPROCITY SEEN AS FUTURE AID BY STEAMSHIP HEAD

(Special to the Monitor.)

ST. JOHN, N. B.—American reciprocity and the New England tourist travel are future factors being counted upon in the extensive plans of the St. John River Steamship Company for the season. This company has added the Victoria which has been called the queen of the river fleet, to its boats and will run a daily service to and from Fredericton, the capital, 84 miles inland.

Dr. Currey, the manager, has made a special effort to attract tourists by the distribution of circulars in New York, Pennsylvania and New England and expects a much larger number of visitors than usual this year.

He believes that the adoption of reciprocity would quadruple the season's trade in farm produce. Strawberries come in season here after the American supply has been exhausted and are sold at a profit in face of a duty. With the tariff removed the market, he says, would be almost unlimited.

The same is said to be true regarding garden truck and field crops. One farmer alone shipped 20,000 bushels of turnips to Boston last year and paid 25 per cent duty. With the duty off the farmers would either make more money or the prices would be much lower in American cities.

GERMAN SOCIALIST WILL STAND TRIAL

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)

BERLIN.—The well-known Socialist leader, Herr Liebknecht, one of the old veterans of the party, will shortly take his trial on the charge of "libeling" the Czar. It was during the Socialist congress at Magdeburg that Herr Liebknecht made use of the expressions which brought him within the arm of the law. He introduced a resolution against sheltering the Russian monarch in Germany.

Proceedings had already commenced, but the Socialists of the Reichstag begged the postponement until the Easter vacation. Herr Liebknecht, who is a clever barrister as well as politician, has, like his father before him, frequently passed through a term of incarceration in a fortress—the form of punishment for political offenders in Germany.

Count Khuen-Hedervary, the premier, said that he had no objection to make to the resolution, declaring that the government was quite ready to support all efforts for the limitation of armaments.

POTASH DISPUTE MAY BE ENDED BY AMERICAN VISIT

BERLIN.—The American potash representatives will come to Berlin to negotiate a settlement directly with the German syndicate without further diplomatic steps, it is announced.

Private advices indicate that an agreement probably will be arrived at fixing the price, including the super-contingent tax, at a figure acceptable to the Americans.

The German syndicate has requested the government to proceed with the collection of the tax, which heretofore has been deposited in trust awaiting a settlement of the controversy.

ISSUES HAWAIIAN RESTRAINING WRIT

HONOLULU.—A writ of habeas corpus for the 150 Filipino laborers aboard the steamship Senator and destined for the Alaskan cannery has been issued in the federal court here and Eugene R. Hendrick, United States marshal, will attempt to serve it today. It is another move in efforts made by local planters to prevent removal of laborers whom they have brought here at great expense.

The Legislature passed an act today making it a misdemeanor to solicit laborers within 30 days of their arrival in the territory. This is designed to prevent efforts to divert a crowd of immigrants due here from Portugal next week on the steamship Oterie.

HUNGARIAN HOUSE TAKES PEACE STEP

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)

BUDAPEST.—A resolution submitted by Monsieur Giesslein for the inclusion of limitation of armaments in the agenda of the next Hague peace conference, has been adopted in the lower house of the Hungarian Parliament.

On the other hand, it is fairly clear that the Mirdita tribe, the religion of which is Catholic, and not Muhammadan, is in absolute revolt. This fact will add to the difficulties of the Porte, as on the last occasion the Catholic tribes of Albania held aloof from the rising.

Another disturbing factor is the attitude of Montenegro. The Montenegrin government, it is clear, has been awaiting a reform of the Porte of its neutrality, but it may prove exceedingly difficult to prevent the border being used for the escape of refugees, and even of armed bands. In this way, it will require great diplomatic care to prevent the government at Cetinje being brought into conflict with that at Constantinople.

Already it is said that in Skodra a jihad has been preached, while that, on the other hand, the passes from Montenegro have been utilized for the passage of armed bands into Albania. The effect of this is already manifest in the Austrian press, which in taking, as that press is wont to, the most serious view of the situation, is already warning the Porte to show great moderation in its measure for the suppression of the revolt.

As to exactly what has so far been accomplished in the field, it is next to impossible to say, as the Albanians are not in the least given to minimizing their victories, while the Turks are not likely to exaggerate their successes. That a certain number of blockhouses have been rushed and captured seems certain.

That large quantities of arms and ammunition have been captured is a thing the Albanians would most probably say, but also a thing which the Turks have probably provided against.

There are rumors of every description of the initial successes of the Albanians, but the fighting so far has not been in any sense serious.

(Platinum Field Reopened.)

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Interest is being revived in the platinum-gold fields in the Similkameen and Tulameen rivers on account of the completion of the Great Northern railway into Princeton. Owing to lack of transportation, there has been no mining on these rivers for some 15 years. Considerable interest attaches to the resumption of platinum mining in the Princeton district because of the limited known supply of this valuable mineral.

(Comity of Nations Expected.)

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)

BERLIN.—It was originally announced that the Souchard, the German airship now in course of preparation at Kiel, would start on her aerial voyage across the Atlantic during the course of next month. Owing, however, to the necessity of making certain alterations with regard to the machinery it has been found necessary to postpone the start until the late autumn.

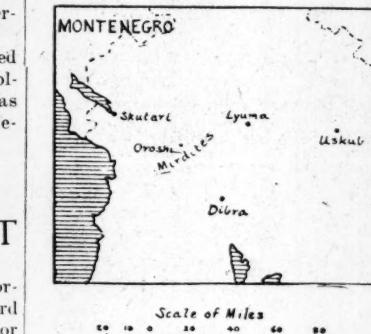
It is understood that the alterations are now practically complete, but that some considerable time must still be spent in carrying out the necessary trials before a voyage of so great a length can be undertaken, and, in view of the fact that the weather in the neighborhood of the West Indies will shortly be unfavorable, it has been decided to postpone the journey until considerably later in the year.

Two military aviators, Lieutenants Erler and Markentun, made a very successful flight recently from Doeberitz—the military flying ground—to Hamburg and thence to Bremen. Herr Erler, who may be remembered, instructed Prince Heinrich in the art of aviation, was the pilot, and the machine used was an Albatross biplane with a 50 horsepower Gnome motor.

LONDON.—Some representatives of the Russian army have been attending the aero show which opened recently at Olympia, with, it is understood, the purpose of eventually placing orders for no fewer than 300 aeroplanes. Indeed, it is said that they have already purchased 40 machines of the Bleriot pattern, 8 Bristol aeroplanes and 5 of the Farman pattern. It is understood that the aeroplanes will be purchased out of the £1,000,000 which has been set aside by the

TURKEY IS USING ASIAN RESERVES IN ALBANIA RISING

Austrian Press Warns Porte to Be Moderate in Measures Taken to Suppress Rebels and Avoid Complication.



MAP SHOWS SCENE OF REVOLT.

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)

LONDON.—The long expected, and not altogether unadvertised new Albanian outbreak has at last taken place. For months past, it has been openly declared that this rising would take place in the spring. The fact of this cannot be left the Turks unprepared, and the probability is that the forces on the spot are sufficiently strong to be able to cope at once with the insurrection.

It is clear from the information which has come through, that on the present occasion the Turkish forces will be chiefly drawn from the Asian army corps, a fact which is significant in itself. Fifteen battalions of troops from the districts of Baghdad and Erzurum have been already despatched to Uskub, while the order has been sent for the mobilization of the Asian reserves.

On the other hand, it is fairly clear that the Mirdita tribe, the religion of which is Catholic, and not Muhammadan, is in absolute revolt. This fact will add to the difficulties of the Porte, as on the last occasion the Catholic tribes of Albania held aloof from the rising.

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(Just Why.)

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)

PEKING.—The contract has been signed between the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Yu-chuan-pu, or ministry of ports and communications, for the loan of \$5,000,000, at 9.5, redeemable in 25 years. It is understood that the loan is being raised to cover the deficit in the general expenditure of the Yu-chuan-pu. Five per cent bonds will be issued in Japan, the loan being guaranteed by an independent railway security. It is believed that pending loans will not be affected by this arrangement.

(Comity of Nations Expected.)

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)

LONDON.—The secretary of the International Arbitration League, in opening a debate at the Swiss Institute on Arbitration, said that since 1899 134 arbitration treaties had been concluded involving nearly every nation in the civilized world. There was, he added, a real probability of an Anglo-American treaty being signed within the next few years, which would bring them within sight of a great comity of nations.

(CROSS-OCEAN FLIGHT OF GERMAN AIRSHIP IS POSTPONED TO LATE AUTUMN.)

BERLIN.—It was originally announced that the Souchard, the German airship now in course of preparation at Kiel, would start on her aerial voyage across the Atlantic during the course of next month. Owing, however, to the necessity of making certain alterations with regard to the machinery it has been found necessary to postpone the start until the late autumn.

The distance from Berlin to Hamburg is 178 miles and from Hamburg to Bremen about 70. The average speed all the way was 58 miles an hour and the altitude 500 feet. Great enthusiasm was displayed by the crowds of spectators when the Albatross arrived and landed with the smoothness of a bird. The return flight to Berlin was undertaken successfully on the following day, via Bremen and Hanover.

The Ersatz Deutschland, the new Zeppelin dirigible, has made its first flight of about an hour's duration over Lake Constance under the command of Count Zeppelin.

LONDON.—Some representatives of the Russian army have been attending the aero show which opened recently at Olympia, with, it is understood, the purpose of eventually placing orders for no fewer than 300 aeroplanes. Indeed, it is said that they have already purchased 40 machines of the Bleriot pattern, 8 Bristol aeroplanes and 5 of the Farman pattern.

It is understood that the aeroplanes will be purchased out of the £1,000,000 which has been set aside by the

SUCCESS OF TARIFF REFORM CHAMPION PLEASES UNIONISTS

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)

LONDON.—The return of Mr. Bonar Law for the Bootle division of Lancashire, by a largely increased majority, and the unseating of the Liberal member for Cheltenham on petition, have tended to encourage the Unionist party.

Colonel Sandys has represented the Bootle division for the last quarter of a century, generally holding it by a large majority, and often unopposed. In the year of the Unionist debate, his majority fell to 340; at the next election, it rose again to 1085; while at the last election, he was once more unopposed.

Following so old and so popular a member, it was considered that Mr. Bonar Law would have done well even if he had failed to equal Colonel Sandys' last majority. The event proved that he more than doubled that majority, beating Mr. Muspratt, the Liberal candidate, by 2194 votes, or 9976 to 7782.

Mr. Bonar Law is the champion of the tariff reform party, and his return for a Lancashire constituency, in such circumstances, cannot fail to give fresh heart to the party.

Simultaneously, Mr. Mathias, who won Cheltenham from the Unionists at the last election, has been unseated on petition. Mr. Mathias was held perfectly guiltless of illegal practises, but that these practises were committed by his agents, his own counsel admitted.

In these circumstances, a new election will take place, and the result will be awaited with considerable interest. The seat has on the whole been Conservative, but it was lost to the Liberals in the debacle of 1906, and regained for the Unionists by Viscount Duncan in December, 1910. In the election of December of the same year, it was recovered for the Liberals by Mr. Mathias.

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LONDON.—Some representatives of the Russian

THE HOME FORUM

The Great Eastern Gate

A DELIGHTFUL illustrated article describing the beauties of New York harbor in the February Scribner's has this characteristic bit:

"What gives to New York harbor its unique aspect, of course, and its dominant note of power, is that Andean pile of skyscrapers which rises at its head, crowned by the peak of the Singer tower and flanked by the leaping spans of two great suspension bridges. To the voyager coming up the bay, after his ship has slipped through the Narrows, past the two forts, and under the green hills of Staten island, this mountain range seems to rise like mortared Sierras out of the sea, hazed with smoke and blue with distance. As he draws nearer and the buildings take separate form, their tiers of windows proclaiming their incredible height, his first impression of New York, of the new world, is that of an architectural miracle, a Babylonian dream. A first impression is seldom a last; but though the wonder of these buildings soon wears off for those who fly up and down in their elevators or dash about in the canyon slits between them, and their beauty is converted to ugliness when they cannot be viewed as a group, for him who views them from the harbor or the opposite shores their spell of wonder never grows less, their beauty never vanishes. Viewed as a part of the harbor, as its great head wall, as the crown of the picture, they are sometimes of ethereal lightness, sometimes of Dantean strength and massiveness, but always beautiful."

Girls' College in Constantinople

The work of the construction department of the American College for Girls at Constantinople is progressing satisfactorily.

The buildings are being erected by Shepley, Rutan & Co., a Boston firm that has erected many buildings for schools and colleges all over the United States.

The work here is under the immediate supervision of Robert R. Kendall, architect, and W. S. Hibbard, contractor. They have in their charge four American foremen and are employing beside many workmen from this country.—The Orient (Constantinople).

A man should be upright, not have to be kept straight.—Marcus Aurelius.

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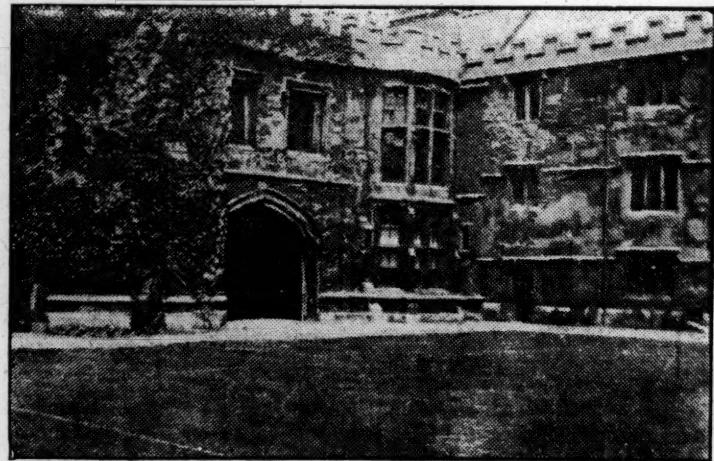
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ANCIENT UNIVERSITIES



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor.)

THE FELLOWS QUADRANGLE.

A view of Merton College, Oxford, England.

Bologna, Paris and Oxford are probably the three oldest universities in the world. Yale, Harvard and other great universities of the United States are comparatively speaking of recent date, and even the old universities of Germany, such as Jena and Wittenberg, where Luther taught and studied, are young in the presence of Bologna. As a city, Oxford no doubt existed as early as the tenth century, but it was not until the close of the twelfth century that teachers and scholars began to congregate within its walls, forming the nucleus of the university around which year by year others came and clustered, gradually developing into a corporate body, later to be recognized by royal charter, and eventually evolving a college system in its midst.

Taking Oxford as a type of the most ancient of all universities, it is interesting to observe its bearing under modern conditions. Not in reputation only has it until quite recently preserved a conservative and almost inflexible attitude, but the wonder of these buildings soon wears off for those who fly up and down in their elevators or dash about in the canyon slits between them, and their beauty is converted to ugliness when they cannot be viewed as a group, for him who views them from the harbor or the opposite shores their spell of wonder never grows less, their beauty never vanishes. Viewed as a part of the harbor, as its great head wall, as the crown of the picture, they are sometimes of ethereal lightness, sometimes of Dantean strength and massiveness, but always beautiful.

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The Robin

In the tall elm tree sat the robin bright,
Through the rainy April day;
And he caroled clear with a pure delight,
In the face of the sky so gray.
And the silver rain through the blossoms dropped,
And fell on the robin's coat
And his brave red breast, but he never stopped
Plying his cheerful note.

For oh, the fields were green and glad.
And the blissful life that stirred
In the earth's wide breast was full and warm

In the heart of the little bird.
The rain-cloud lifted, the sunset light
Streamed wide over valley and hill,
As the plains of heaven, the land grew bright.
And the warm south wind was still.

Then loud and clear called the happy bird,
And rapturously he sang,
Till wood and meadow and riverside
With jubilant echoes rang.

But the sun dropped down in the quiet west,
The tall trees length'ning shadows cast;

All nature softly sank to rest,
And the jubilant day had passed.

Fur-Bearing Sheep

As a possible source of fur supply the bureau of animal industry is disposed to think favorably of a plan for introducing into this country the Bokhara sheep, which furnishes all of the so-called astrakhan, or Persian lamb.

The name "astrakhan" is taken from that of the Russian town, a port of the Caspian sea, which holds a sort of monopoly in the trade in such furs. But the region in which the sheep are raised is the neighborhood of the Bokhara village of Karakul, which has been famous for the industry for many centuries.

These sheep are known as Karakul, or Bokhara sheep. They are a variety of the fat-tailed race, which is supposed to have originated in Syria. Of medium size, their fleece is very thick and coarse, and grayish-brown in color. But the lambs have silky and glossy wool, arranged in little ringlets, closely set and tightly curled. It is they that supply the much valued furs.—Saturday Evening Post.

Inequality in a Democracy

President Eliot talked to the Harvard students the other day (for the first time in two years) and expounded to them that in no form of government were there such inequalities of power as in a democracy, and that no people ever exhibited such inequalities of power as the people of the United States. The reason is, he said, that the essence of democracy is freedom of the development of the individual. "Despotism produces equality of conditions, free institutions produce inequality—as this country has already demonstrated."

This is useful information for persons whose idea of democracy is of a condition where everybody is about like every one else, and no one much better or much better off. That condition, Dr. Eliot says, belongs rather to despotism, with denial of opportunity and suppression of individual enterprise.—"Life."

Editorial

Successful modern editors are young, as it appears, yet those I've seen have mostly been in their declining years.—Lippincott.

Diligence increaseth the fruit of toil. A dilatory man wrestles with losses.—Hesiod (720).

Instead of being a creator the real man is a revelator. His work is not

Selling a Cashmere Rug

A STORY which is vouched for as true by a writer in Good Housekeeping says that a dealer in rugs once bought an old cashmere rug from a rag dealer for \$1. He sent it to be cleaned and when he had mended it and spent about \$10 on it he offered it for sale at \$50. A lawyer friend came in to look at his wares one day and said, "Hello! that looks like an old rug I threw in the ash barrel not long ago." The dealer answered that it might very well be so, as he had bought it from a rag man. The lawyer thought he was joking and offered him \$25 for it, which the dealer refused.

A day later the lawyer came again and this time offered \$30 for the renovated cashmere. The dealer said, "No, the price is now \$55, and every time you come in you will find it has increased \$5."

The days went by and the lawyer asked laughingly at each visit what the price of the rug was that day, and always it had advanced \$5. At last he brought in a friend to look at it.

"What is the price today?" asked the lawyer. The dealer said, "An even hundred." The stranger pulled the amount from his pocket and said, "I will take it." The lawyer was amazed enough, for there was still the lurking suspicion that it might have been his own old discarded rug.

But such is the way that values run in the world. A thing appears to be worth about what somebody thinks it is; the intrinsic value of anything in money must be forever an unknown quantity.

Duty

I slept and dreamed that life was beauty. I woke and found that life was duty. Was thy dream then a shadowy lie? Toil on, poor heart, unceasingly; And thou shalt find thy dream to be A truth and noonday light to thee.

—Ellen Sturgis Hooper.

MAN'S BIRTHRIGHT

THE Bible story of Esau and Jacob is evidently intended to emphasize the importance of duly appreciating man's God-given inheritance. The writer of the book of Genesis tells us that "Esau despised his birthright," and in the book of Hebrews, Paul, speaking of Esau, says "when he would have inherited the blessing, he was rejected: for he found no place of repentence, for he sought it carefully with tears."

Like so many of the Bible narratives the moral was obviously calculated to awaken a clearer sense of fidelity to Principle, even when engaged in the ordinary pursuits of daily life. The command, "Honor thy father and thy mother" is undoubtedly applicable to the human plane even if its higher meaning be regarded as pertaining to the spiritual.

Christian Science is practically reconciling man to God and is enabling man to demonstrate his spiritual birthright. During the centuries of creeds and dogmas many sincere Christians have been seeking man's inheritance "carefully with tears," yet the needful element of understanding has at times been lacking. Through her discovery of the true nature of God and man, Mrs. Eddy has prevailed to open the sealed message of Holy Writ and has discovered in the Bible the Science of its gospel of healing.

Accordingly man is found not to be material but spiritual. Mrs. Eddy says, "His birthright is dominion, not subjection. He is lord of the belief in earth and heaven—himself subordinate alone to his Maker" (Science and Health, p. 518). While dogmatic theology has deprecated a free and independent search after Truth and righteousness on the ground that these must be handed down by apostolic succession, Christian Science proclaims an individual salvation. Each man must know the Truth by and for himself. He must work out his own salvation and he must not only resist the temptation of depending upon the vicarious effort of others, but he must also refrain from the opposite tendency of trying to assume too much of the burdens of others. In order to face the responsibility of working out his own salvation every man must acquire an individual understanding of his relation to God.

Human belief declares that mortals inherit the qualities of their parents but Christian Science proclaims on scriptural authority that the real man is not material but is the likeness of his Father-Mother God and reflects all of the qualities of the infinite Mind. Jesus must have fully realized this fact when he said, "I and my Father are one." This unity of God and man understood would solve all the problems of material existence. It would bring repentance to the sinner and comfort to the heavy-laden. It would heal the sick, feed the hungry and bring peace on earth and good will to men. Knowing that God is not in one place and man in another, but that God is infinite Mind and man is His infinite manifestation, we have gained some idea of man's unlimited dominion.

Instead of being a creator the real man is a revelator. His work is not

to create but to demonstrate what God has already created. Man's duty is not to imitate God but to image forth His glory. In a word, spiritual man is not a father but an offspring of the one and only Father. Human existence will improve as these facts are better understood. Mortals will become healthier, wiser and more loving as the Truth dawns upon mankind.

No one need be anxious about the future of the human race. Truth may overturn, but it will also fulfil. Even commercial life has taught us that one must pay a price in exchange for goods received. Christian Science teaches likewise that we must give up our most cherished false beliefs if we would gain right ideas.

Christian Science shows that beseeching God in the old begging or intercessory way could never really change the course of the infinite Mind. True prayer, according to Mrs. Eddy, is to know and live the Truth, not on special occasions, but at all times and under all circumstances. This form of prayer is wholly acceptable before God; it is our reasonable service and is rewarded with His blessing.

Christian Scientists have learned from practical experience that God is not incomprehensible but knowable. The fetters of ignorance that have bound the human race to the sins of the fathers are being gradually put off. Mrs. Eddy declares that "Divine Science rends asunder these fetters, and man's birthright of sole allegiance to his Maker asserts itself" (Science and Health, p. 226). Experience has taught that continual contemplation of a right idea tends to bring it into manifestation. All men need an incentive lest they become weary in well doing. So, too, the law of divine compensation rewards all those who sincerely hunger and thirst after righteousness. Like Sir Galahad in his search after the holy Grail "one must keep himself pure and unsotted from the

world." Then will the seven deadly sins give way before the sword of Truth and the healing power of divine Love will be demonstrated. The healing and saving grace which is man's divine birthright is worth all that is asked in exchange for it. The price we must pay in the twentieth century is not a mess of pottage but an honest and a good heart.

In the light of Christian Science we can no longer say of our brother, "He took away my birthright; and, behold, now he hath taken away my blessing." for we are shown that evil has no power. Knowing that "one with God is always a majority" we step forth into life and we are grateful that He has sent us the Comforter who is bringing us into all Truth.

An Indian Review

The Publishers' Circular (London) has a leading article on the Trichinopoly Wednesday Review of politics, literature and science, printed and published by the proprietor, S. M. Raju Ram Rao at Tepakulam, Trichinopoly, and remarks if it indeed be a fact that the articles and the reviews of books are written by our fellow Indian subjects then it is indeed a remarkable publication, while the get-up entitles it to rank with our English weeklies. Sir Roper Lethbridge refers to it in the London Times as "perhaps the ablest of all the reviews edited by Indian-born writers . . . singularly free from those excesses of harsh personal criticism or of violent political animosity to which less serious and thoughtful journals are sometimes prone." Any one wishing to see Indian political, social and general questions from the point of view of the educated Indian will find this Wednesday Review the best means of doing so. It was started in 1905.

There is in the worst of fortune the best of chance for a happy change.—Euripides.

To assert that the law of brotherly love is impracticable to the needs of society is simply to deny the very first law by which society exists.—Richard Le Gallienne.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

The British Marys

Three together in soft brown nest,
The prettiest nest that ever was seen,
Shut in a ball of thorny green.

Close and warm are the wee things pressed.—

Till, by and by, in the autumn sun
Four petals open and, one by one

They fall on a cushion of leaves below.
Ah! Who shall tell of their destiny?

One takes root for a stately tree;

One, squirrels gather before the snow;

And one is the gift of a fair young boy

To a blue-eyed maiden, sweet and coy.

Each has its place—who shall say which is best?

For three together in soft brown nest?

Sarah Knowles Bolton, in "Christian Register"

Chestnuts

PICTURE PUZZLE



What kind of a stone?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Stained glass.

HIS CHART OF CONDUCT

THE Engaging Ways of George Washington Perkins" is the title of a rather significant article in Current Literature. Mr. Perkins has been a partner of J. Pierpont Morgan and has now resigned in order to study questions of incorporated business and find how to extend the principle of profit sharing.

Mr. Perkins was a star witness in the insurance investigations of 1905. The article says: "He comes by the evangelistic spirit

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, April 11, 1911.

Reciprocity and Farm Products

OPPOSITION to reciprocity has arisen in some of the agricultural states and along the border, on the strength of a belief that the free admission to this country of Canadian products will cheapen the products of American farms. The farmers of the West and Northwest have been told repeatedly that, through reciprocity, the Canadian farmer will get much the best of the bargain. The anti-reciprocity element in Canada have been equally active along the same line. Uncertainty over the possible depreciation of farm produce value has spread from Quebec to British Columbia. The Canadian farmers are being told that their country will be literally flooded with American products as soon as the provisions of the reciprocity agreement go into effect, and that prices will be cut to such an extent as to make farming in Canada an unprofitable occupation.

A peculiar phase of this whole matter is that the friends of reciprocity on both sides of the line are unwittingly giving aid and comfort to its enemies. In many cases on this side, for instance, they are insisting that reciprocity, through the free admission of Canadian farm products, will greatly lower the cost of living in the United States. One strong newspaper advocate of reciprocity in this country is quoted by a Canadian contemporary as saying, on the other hand, that while the American farmer will be greatly benefited by the terms of the treaty, "the Canadian farmer, except for a little trade along the border in limited districts, will get nothing out of the pact that directly benefits him." As if to clinch this, a leading Liberal politician and a supporter of reciprocity in Ontario has written to one of the government newspapers a letter strongly commanding its policy and showing, in a table of figures, that reciprocity will greatly benefit the Canadian consumer by lowering the price of farm products. His table exhibits percentage reductions, indeed, well calculated to create panic among Canadian producers.

Now, speaking with regard to both sides, all of this argument, pro and con, is sheer nonsense. It has been shown that the surplus of Canadian production is not sufficient to affect prices perceptibly in the United States, while it is absurd to suppose that American producers will abandon their own markets to seek and to create cheaper markets in Canada. The flow of trade between Canada and the United States will be as natural, and soon become as normal, as the flow of trade between the different states of the Union. Prices on both sides of the line, except where they may be affected by purely local or extraordinary conditions, will find a common level. The cost of living manifests a downward tendency now. This tendency may continue after reciprocity shall have gone into operation, but it will hardly be appreciably affected by it. There is no cause for alarm on any ground on either side of the line. Reciprocity will make for freer trade relations between the two countries; it will stimulate production in both countries; it will enlarge the markets and opportunities of both countries; it cannot in the very nature of things hurt either country.

DISSENTING opinions notwithstanding, there is every prospect that the raising of the Maine will shortly be an established fact.

Support of Education

UNLIKE most other states, Massachusetts always has had local support of its public and high schools, instead of a system under which the commonwealth would collect a school tax from the respective cities and towns, and then return to each municipality a percentage of the gross amount commensurate to the sum that education costs that place. From time to time, in late years, there has been agitation in favor of having the state levy the so-called "mill tax" for educational purposes, amounting to 100 cents for each \$1000 of the assessed valuation of taxable property; but the commonwealth still contented itself with contributing toward the expense of maintaining high schools in the poorer towns and paying the salaries of school superintendents there. Meanwhile, the demand for some more equitable arrangement for dividing the expense of schooling children has been recurrent with nearly every session of the Legislature in the last decade. In 1902 sentiment in favor of the mill tax waxed strong, but the legislative commission appointed to investigate the claims advanced for that measure as a corrective agent submitted an exhaustive review with practically nothing in the way of recommendations. Since then the ratio of expenses in some towns for purposes of education has increased proportionately as much as that of other towns has diminished, and efforts once more are being made to secure a readjustment of the whole situation.

The problem, succinctly stated, appears to be how best to divide the expense of education so that the burden shall be shared in fair measure by the wealthy town and the poorer one. Almost invariably the town where the taxable values are relatively small contains more children than the community where there is much valuable property. Therefore, in some of the poorer towns the total expenditure for school purposes may be three times as much proportionately as that of the wealthy community, while the latter may spend nearly twice as much per pupil as does the place of lower valuation. Another important consideration is that a large percentage of the children who are being educated at the expense of a given town may be natives of some other community, or may have come from abroad. A man who has given this phase of the subject close attention asserted recently that about 38,000 children in Massachusetts change their places of residence in a year, and that they represent an expense for education amounting to about \$1,250,000, which falls usually upon the poorer towns. Yet children are educated not for philanthropic reasons or because of charitable motives, but primarily for the future protection of the state. This nation of ours being a republic, every individual within its borders is, to all intents and purposes, an integral part of the whole governmental fabric. And it is possible, by taking that view, to conclude that the state should insure adequate education of the children within its borders and not impose the entire burden upon individual communities.

It is apparent that some municipalities have been strongly affected by removal of their prosperous citizens as those not so

liberally endowed with worldly goods have moved in. And still it would be hardly fair to blame too harshly those who prefer to move rather than shoulder a burden, when the same condition does not apply to citizens of all towns and cities in the state. Nevertheless, in some respects it is most to the advantage of the wealthy that the children of the poor should be well educated, for many of these poor boys of today help later to govern the commonwealth. Granting that the maintenance of a uniform standard of education in the schools is the best means of solving future political, industrial and economic problems would seemingly present the matter as a state issue. Then what shall we say of a method that has made it necessary for a certain town, according to a recent investigation, to pay for the education of more than a thousand children who were born in other communities?

The shifting of population, the high birth rate in some towns and the low one in others, and the incoming tide of immigration are gradually bringing the situation to a focus. A bill recently introduced in the Massachusetts House of Representatives seeks to obtain an equitable arrangement by providing that the expense of maintaining public schools and high schools and educating the children attending them shall be paid by the commonwealth and assessed as a state tax upon the respective cities and towns on the basis of the taxable valuation of the real and personal property in those municipalities. A Senate measure dealing with the same matter provides for an investigation by the state board of education as to the equity of the present distribution of the expenses of public and high schools and a report thereupon to the General Court next year. The scope of this educational expense problem is so wide and the effects of whatever is done toward solving it may be so far-reaching that the Senate measure would seem to recommend itself more pertinently at this time. Doubtless any opposition to the imposition of a state tax such as the one provided for in the House bill here cited might come from the very cities and towns that now have the smallest proportionate expense for educational purposes. Be that as it may, if the cost of educating the children is to be equitably apportioned it would appear that definite steps should be taken soon to change the present situation.

ADVOCACY of government control of telephone lines by the President of the greatest telephone concern in the world may be a straw to show which way the wind is blowing.

The "Tech" Congress

GRADUATES of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have come from far and near to attend the semi-centenary observances of that famous school. They are strong, intellectual, democratic men, possessing that love for alma mater which has become inbred with every alumnus of Boston's great college of engineering. These men, speaking collectively, have been successful; equipped with the knowledge won hard study under competent teachers, they have gone forth to do constructive work in nearly every country. Many of them have achieved notable successes and acquired wealth, while others have been fortunate in smaller, but no less satisfactory, measure. You will find "Tech" men in all walks of life, and they are proud of the fact that they got their training in a school that has stood so long for the best in its special lines of research.

For some time expenses have been increasing rapidly at the institute, and the obvious necessity of locating elsewhere led President MacLaurin to seek more adequate assistance from the state of Massachusetts for the school. The Senate resolve, embodying his request for an appropriation of \$100,000 a year for ten years, has been reported by the House committee on ways and means as one that ought to pass after being amended to make the last five annual payments conditional upon the institute receiving \$1,000,000 from other sources by 1917. President MacLaurin has expressed himself as satisfied with the result of the legislative action, and sees no good reason why the required amount of money cannot be raised within the stipulated time.

This Technology congress, bringing together as it does seamed men from all quarters of the world, representative of 35,000 graduates of one splendid institution, shows wherein the institute's greatest strength lies. It is hardly believable that Technology will have any prolonged difficulty in raising \$1,000,000 or even twice that amount, if necessary, in the next five years if these, her sturdy sons, put their shoulders to the wheel.

TWO MILLION people hold the \$7,500,000,000 of French railway stock. The French people always have had a pretty sensible idea about diffusion of wealth. And this idea is a great binding force in the country.

THE captain of the *Prinzess Irene* was probably the happiest man in the world when he felt that she was moving, and it is not to be wondered at that her moving moved him.

PHILADELPHIA is spending more money than it is taking in. And yet it was in Philadelphia that most of the standard American maxims about income and outgo were written.

AUTOMOBILES as a class not only constitute unsurpassed rolling stock, but the security market is aware that the stock of the leading corporations keeps on the move.

Few things would tend to improve Russian conditions more than a repetition of the annual budget report, which shows a large surplus in the imperial treasury.

COINCIDENTLY with the extra session of Congress and reciprocity on the program, it is significant to note that food prices have taken a decided drop.

AT ANY rate, the New England shoe manufacturers are not likely to worry because Holland is sending over some quantities of wooden footwear.

ADVOCATES of the referendum might score a point in its favor by inducing President Diaz to try the system as a means of solving his present problems.

THERE are over thirty women probation officers in New York state, and they are doing their work so well that the number is to be increased.

THE movement for international good will could well include a scheme whereby the calendar would be of a fixed international character.

IT WILL be just as well for the skeptical to hesitate before pronouncing impossible the transatlantic air-line project of the German engineer, Herr Boerner. The tenacity with which Germany has clung to the lighter-than-air type of flying machine has attracted world-wide attention and comment, for, compared with the headway made by the aeroplane, its development has been, to all appearances, discouragingly slow. Count Zeppelin, it is true, has made some very successful trips, and successful trips have been made by others with the dirigible machine; but under certain conditions, and usually either at the start or close of a voyage, this pattern of airship has seemed to be hard to manage.

But the Germans are a practical people. This is especially true of German engineers and German investors. Notwithstanding heavy losses resulting from the disasters that have repeatedly befallen the lighter-than-air machines, the promoters of aerial navigation in Germany have never lost confidence in that type, and they appear to have more confidence in it now than ever. So great is their faith that companies are at present in course of formation in Berlin whose avowed object is the construction of airships after the plans drawn by Boerner for the navigation of the air between Germany and the United States. The Herr Boerner transatlantic dirigible will have a capacity of 120,000 meters, eight times greater than that of the latest of the Zeppelin vessels. It will carry, in addition to the officers and crew, numbering 100, 200 passengers, except that when in transatlantic service an allowance will be made for luggage, which will reduce its passenger-carrying capacity to 150. It is proposed to put two of these vessels into commission between the two continents. Herr Boerner is credited with saying that the passage from London to New York in one of his airships can be made in three days, and that each airship will be able to make six transatlantic trips a month.

Now, there is not so much excuse for incredulity with reference to all this as there was with reference to the first steamship, the first locomotive, the Atlantic cable, the submarine boat, or a thousand and one other things that were once wonders but have now become commonplace. It is entirely a question of perfecting a machine already invented. If Walter Wellman's dirigible had held to its proper course it would have covered a very considerable part of the distance across the ocean in the time it remained afloat. It remained afloat long enough under adverse circumstances, at all events, to prove that the transatlantic trip is possible, and, of course, the possible sooner or later will be accomplished. The only uncertainty that attaches to the matter is whether the dirigible or the aeroplane shall be first to make the passage.

RUTGERS COLLEGE, it is said, is to teach poultry raising. Other colleges would do well to follow this example. There are too many men talking of going into the hen and egg business who know nothing about it.

SENATOR HEYBURN has offered a bill reducing the price of the Congressional Record to the general public from \$4 to \$1 a session and requiring postmasters to act as subscription agents for the publication. If \$1 will cover the cost, the reduction should be made. At present favored persons here and there, through the courtesy of their representatives and senators, receive the Congressional Record free of all charge, but the ordinary man or woman desirous of following the proceedings, discussions and debates of Congress in all their fulness and freshness must pay a price higher than that charged by the highest priced magazines for the only publication reporting them in full.

There is a temptation to treat the Congressional Record lightly. It should, however, be strenuously resisted. The truth is, it would be better all round if the proceedings of Congress were more generally followed by the public. It is often remarked that the leading British newspapers devote far more attention to the proceedings of Parliament than American newspapers bestow upon the proceedings of Congress. The reasons are several. One of the principal of them is that American public interest does not center on Congress as British public interest centers on Parliament. Parliament legislates for the entire United Kingdom, and its work comprehends numerous matters of local interest that are dealt with exclusively by the state legislatures in this country. There is more legislation in this country than in Great Britain and Ireland, and, owing to the newness of the United States, a great part of it is constructive, involving the discussion of tedious detail. Again, the leisure class constitutes a large element among British newspaper readers, and this class displays a perennial interest in parliamentary work.

However, there are proceedings in Congress constantly that are of interest to a great number of people, if not to a sufficient number to justify longer reports than are now given by the newspapers. A nominal subscription price for the Congressional Record would enable those specially and generally interested to obtain a full report of these proceedings. The discussions and debates are usually informing; they are oftentimes enlightening. Even a glance through the Congressional Record from day to day would have the good effect of disabusing the minds of readers as to some points concerning which there is much popular confusion. It would be seen, among other things, that representatives and senators find it necessary to be constantly alert; that many of them give an immense amount of thought and time to matters of public importance which receive only passing notice, or no notice at all, in the newspapers; and that nowhere outside of the proceedings of Congress is it possible to find a more comprehensive survey of the nation, its activities and its interests.

The Congressional Record may never become popular in the ordinary sense, but it would not be a bad idea to encourage a wider circulation of the Record for the sake of inducing a deeper and more general interest in national affairs.

A SOUP plate has been sold in Paris for \$14,500. It will not be surprising to hear that the owner, not only for reasons of good form but for others, hesitates to pass it.

SCHEDULE K may need to be changed, but there is no disputing the fact that since the Wilson tariff law went into effect the woolen industry at least has been benefited.

German-American Air Line

The Congressional Record